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GUIDE T

HEIDELBERG

AND ITS
ENVIRONS,
NECKAR-
TAL AND
BERG-
STRASSE

BY

H. HENKENIUS.

REVISED
AND ENLARGED
BY

ELLA HOFFMAN

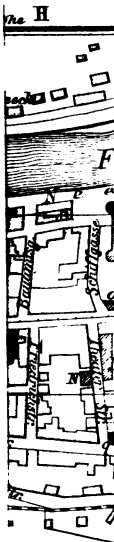


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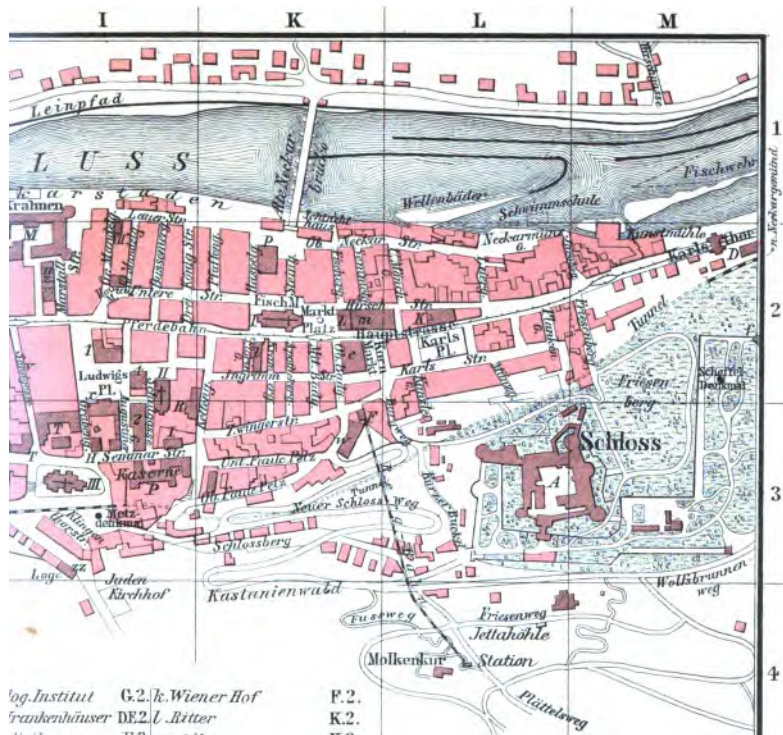


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 en. d. *Europ*
 L2. e. *Prinz*
 I3. f. *Schlo*
 G2. g. *Hôtel*
 L2. h. *Bairis*
 G3. i. *Darm*

H



Log. Institut	G.2.	k. Wiener Hof	F.2.
Frankenhäuser	DE.2.	l. Ritter	K.2.
linik	E.2.	m. Adler	K.2.
linik	D.2.	n. Perkeo	H.2.
linik	C.D.2.	o. Badischer Hof	H.2.
sbau/Anatomie	G.2.	p. Holländer Hof	K.2.
fisches Inst.	F.3.	q. Pension Schilderker	H.3.
Garten	C.2.	r. Silberner Hirsch	K.2.
ches Inst.	E.3.	s. Westendhalle	E.2.
isches Inst.	D.2.	t. Nassauer Hof	F.3.
sthäuser.		u. Prinz Max	I.2.
rieder	E.3.	v. Rodensteiner	I.2.
Hôtel	E.3.4.	hh. Hôtel zur Reichspost	F.3.
ictoria	F.3.	kk. Luchhof	F.2.
üscher Hof	F.3.	ll. Goldenes Ross	I.2.
Carl	K.2.	w. Bremeneck	K.3.
shot m. Bellevue	M.2.	x. Museum	I.2.3.
Pension Lang	E.4.	y. Harmonie	H.2.
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HEIDELBERG.

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Meter

GUIDE
THROUGH
HEIDELBERG
AND ITS
ENVIRONS, NECKARTAL
AND BERGSTRASSE

BY
H. HENKENIUS
REVISED AND ENLARGED
BY
ELLA HOFFMAN.

WITH 2 PLANS AND 35 ILLUSTRATIONS.

EIGHTH EDITION.

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1903.

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General Notices.



The Stations of the Baden State Railway and the Main-Neckar-, Odenwald- and Neckartal-Railroads are at the western end of the town. The Odenwald- and Neckartal-R.R. have a farther station at the eastern end of the town: The Karlstor.

Local Trains with only one class (3rd class) run from Heidelberg to Neckargemünd, with stopping-places at St. Peters' church, Jägerhaus, Schlierbach-Station and Kummelbacherhof, and from Heidelberg to Wiesloch. Fare 10 to 20 Pf.

Mannheim - Heidelberg - Weinheim Street-cars. Station at the Bismarck-Place, crossing over the new bridge and going along the foot of the hills of the Bergstrasse.

Electric Tramway from the principal station along the Hauptstrasse and Kornmarkt (Funicular railway station) to the Karlstor-Station every 6 minutes. (Fare 10 and 15 Pf.)

Funicular Railway to the Castle and Molkenkur in the Zwingerstrasse every 15 minutes. (Fare to the Molkenkur: Single 70 Pf.; return 1 M. Family tickets 5 M. for 60 numbers.)

Post-, Telegraph and Telephone opposite the station; town post-office Grabengasse 5.

Cabs (all with two horses) stationed at the Ludwigsplatz near the University-building, at the Kornmarkt or market-place, in the Anlage near the Stadgarten and at the stations.

To or from the railway stations or for a drive in the town as far as Diemerei, Hausacker, Hirschgasse or boundary of the parish of Handschuhsheim 1 pers. 60 Pf., 2 pers. 90 Pf., 3 pers. 1 M. 5 Pf., 4 pers. 1 M. 20 Pf. Heavy luggage 20 Pf. each piece. Between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. from

May to November and between 9 p. m. and 7 a. m. during winter double fares.

To the Cemetery 1 and 2 pers. 1 M., 3 and 4 pers. 1 M. 50 Pf.

To the Castle 1 and 2 pers. 2 M. 50 Pf., 3 and 4 pers. 3 M.

To the Castle and back with an hour's waiting 1-4 pers. 4 M.

1-4 pers. pay to: there
and back:

	M.	M.
Schlofshôtel . . .	3.30	4.—
Molkenkur by castle or Klingenteich . .	5.—	6.—
Castle, Molkenkur, Neuhof (Speyerer- hof)	7.—	9.—
Königstuhl	9.—	12.—
Wolfsbrunnen, Castle, Molkenkur, König- stuhl	13.—	16.50
Neuhof-Kohlhof . . .	13.50	17.—
Philosophenweg, Hirschgasse	—	5.25
Schwetzingen	5.50	—
for the day:	—	12.—
1/2	—	8.—
Neckargemünd	5.50	—
for the day:	—	12.—
1/2	—	8.—
Neckarsteinach	7.—	—
for the day:	—	14.—
1/2	—	9.—
Hirschgasse, Aus- sichtsturm (Belve- dere) Michaelsberg, Philosophenweg . . .	—	12.—

By the hour: 1 pers. 2 pers. 3 pers. 4 pers.

	M.	M.	M.	M.
1/4 hour	— .60	— .90	1.05	1.20
1/2 "	1.—	1.40	1.70	
3/4 "	1.50	1.80	2.20	
1 "	2.—	2.20	2.60	

Every additional 1/4 hour 1 and 2 pers. 50 Pf., 3 and 4 pers. 65 Pf.

Each Cab carries a table of fares.

Donkeys to the Castle and back 1 M., with $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's waiting 1 M. 50 Pf.; to the Molkenkur and back 1 M. 50 Pf., with $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's waiting 2 M. 50 Pf.; to the Kanzel and back 1 M., with $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's waiting 1 M. 50 Pf.; to the Speyererhof and back 2 M. 50 Pf., with $\frac{1}{2}$ hour's waiting 3 M. 50 Pf.

Guides. For the day 3 M., $\frac{1}{2}$ day 1 M. 80 Pf., 1 hour 70 Pf. To the Castle 1 M. 40 Pf., Castle and Molkenkur 2 M. 80 Pf., Königstuhl 3 M., Rondel, Riesenstein, Kanzel, Molkenkur and Castle 3 M. 10 Pf., Castle and Wolfsbrunnen 2 M. 80 Pf., Castle, Molkenkur, Königstuhl, Felsenmeer and Wolfsbrunnen 6 M.

Light baggage has to be carried by the guide.

Hôtels: Near the Station: Grand Hôtel (a); Hôtel Schrieder (b); Hôtel Lang (g); Europäischer Hof (with beautiful garden) (d); Victoria-Hôtel (c); Bairischer Hof (h); Darmstädter Hof (f).

II. class: Wiener Hof (Hauptstr. 11) (k); Nassauer Hof (Plöckstr. 1) (f); Zähringer Hof (Hauptstr. 28) (s).

Hôtels in the town: Prince Karl (e) (Hauptstr. 206); Adler (m) (Hauptstrasse 195) both on the Kornmarkt.

II. class: Perkeo (n) (Hauptstr. 75); Ritter (l) Hauptstr. 178; Silberner Hirsch (r) (Hauptstr. 180); Prince Max (u) (Marstallstr. 6); Holländer Hof (p).

Above the Castle: Schlofs-Hôtel and Hôtel Bellevue.

Pensions: Pension Anglaise (Leopoldstrasse 49); Pension Internationale (Leopoldstr. 10); Schildecker (Plöckstrasse 101); Moll-Häckmann (Leopoldstrasse 48); Frau von Müller (Haupt-

str. 248); Zum Waldhorn (Ziegelhäuser Landstr. 36).

Cafés and Restaurants: Häberlein (with Ladies' saloon, Leopoldstr. 35); Goldener Hirsch (Leopoldstr. 29); Refreshment-Hall in the Stadtgarten; Perkeo (Hauptstr. 75); Luxhof (Hauptstrasse 24); Reichspost near the Post-office; Adler (Hauptstr. 195); Schermer's breakfast-room (Hauptstr. 71); Rodensteiner (Sandgasse); Wachter (Hauptstrasse 187); Silberner Hirsch (Hauptstrasse 180); Spengel: Zum rothen Ochsen (Hauptstr. 217); Bremeneck (Bremeneckgasse); Beer-Gardens at the Castle and Molkenkur.

Across the Neckar: Schiff and Krone in Neuenheim; Philosophenhöhe. Beyond the old bridge: Waldhorn; Weinberg (Ickrath); Hirschgasse.

Confectioner's Shops: Häberlein, Rössler, Krall, Schwehr, Ammann, Ritzhaupt Wwe., Mümpfer, Burgweger, Kielmeyer.

Inns and Pensions in the environs: Speyererhof; Königstuhl; Kohlhof; Wolfsbrunnen; Jägerhaus; Ebert; Kümmelbacher Hof; Stiftsmühle; Adler in Ziegelhausen; Pfalz and Hirsch in Neckargemünd; Harfe in Neckarsteinach.

Baths: L. Haller (Plöckstr. 32), Roman-Irish and ordinary tub-baths; River-Baths in the Neckar between the two Bridges.

In Summer Concerts almost every afternoon in the Castle restaurant; in the evening in the Stadtgarten.

In Winter plays and light operas in the Theatre and classical concerts in the Museum.

Excellent and cheap photographs of Heidelberg and its environs and all kinds of engravings and etchings are published by Edm. von Koenig, who keeps also all kinds of bronzes, reminiscences of Heidelberg etc. see page 81.

The town Guides are to be recommended for visitors wishing to see the town and neighbourhood.





ld Heidelberg! Thy beauty
Is crowned with honours rare;
No town on Rhine or Neckar
Can unto thee compare.

Thou home of merry comrades,
Of wisdom deep and wine,
Within thy stream's clear water
Blue eyes reflected shine.



Heidelberg from the Wolfsbrunnengasse.

After a copper-plate by Prof. E. Willmann published by E. von König.

And when with southern breezes,
Spring comes o'er hill and lea,
She weaves with fairest blossoms
A bridal robe for thee.

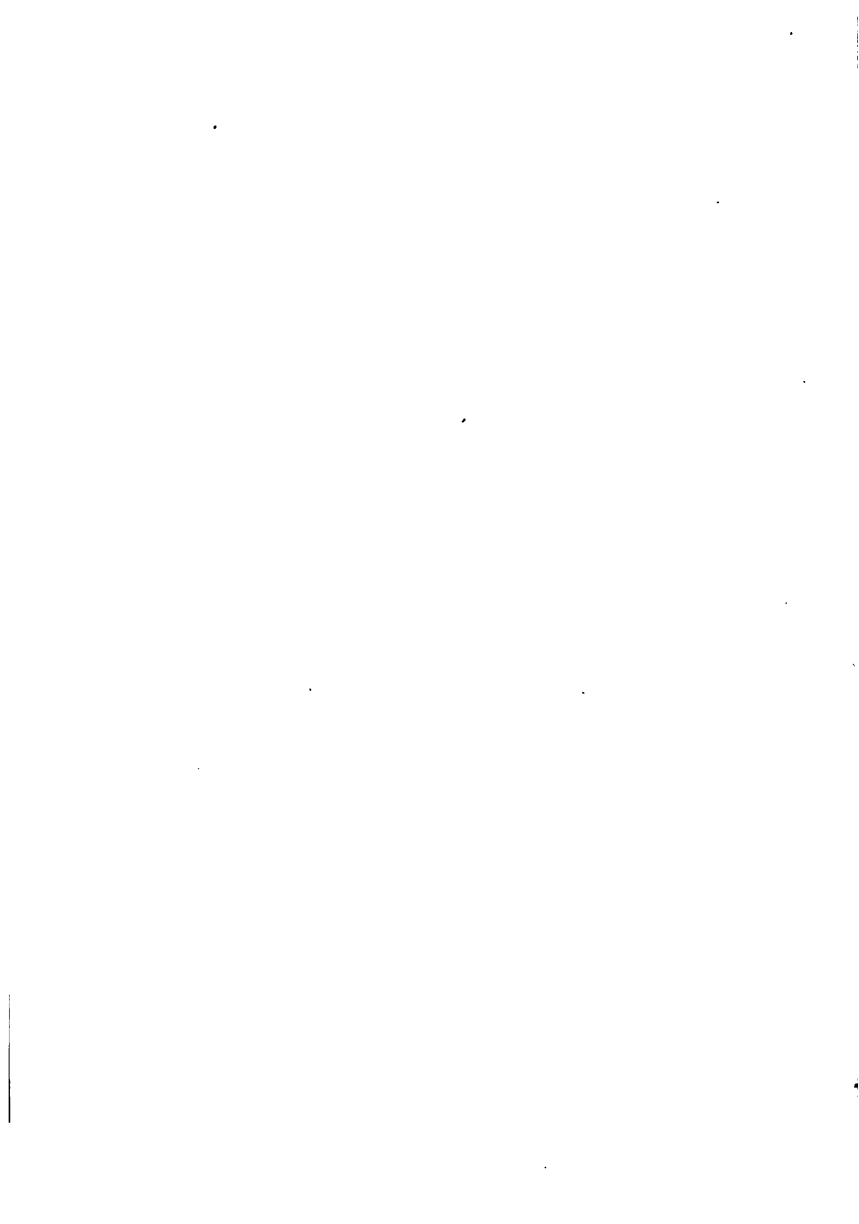
And like a bride, thy image
I hold within my heart, —
Emblem to me for ever
Of Love and Youth thou art!

If worldly cares torment me,
And life seems dull and stale,
I'll spur my horse and gallop
Out to the Neckar vale.

Translated by
K. v. T.

Victor v. Scheffel
1826—1886.







Heidelberg.

2

The Rhenish Palatinate has been very justly called the Garden of Germany; and its most beautiful town undoubtedly is Heidelberg with its stately castle.

Nature has here surpassed herself, and in the surrounding country has produced one of the most beautiful landscapes imaginable.

From the higher points of the town we see this garden of Germany, through which flows the Rhine like a silvery ribbon far off in the west; we see the fertile plain screened in by the hills of the Haardt mountains and the northern outrunners of the Vosges. The plain itself is enlivened by numerous villages and towns, of which Speyer with its magnificent cathedral strikes our eyes most. But visitors to Heidelberg are not only attracted by the charming landscape, but also by its centre of science „the Ruperto Carola“.

Heidelberg has always been a favourite resort of enjoyment, and many eminent men, and among them again some of the greatest poets, have enthusiastically sung its praise.

As early as 1470, we find one of them, Michael Behaim, saying of it:

„Die Ding' machen nach Wunsches Wahl
Ein gar überwonnensames Thal.“

(Things form according to the choice of our wishes
an exceedingly beautiful valley here.)

The town of to-day with its 35 000 inhabitants ($\frac{2}{3}$ prot., $\frac{1}{3}$ rom.-cathol.), on both sides of the Neckar (since 1891 the

village of Neuenheim belongs to the town) is comparatively new, since between the first settlement in this district, with which we are historically acquainted and the present era an interval of centuries occurs.

Upon the ground of the suburb of Bergheim, especially where the buildings of the academical hospital and the lunatic asylum now stand, was from the first to the third century a Roman settlement, connected with a larger one on the side of Neuenheim, which were probably intended to protect a wooden bridge, remains of which still exist in the river bed as well as in the municipal collection of antiquities. This bridge was situated at no great distance below the present new bridge and was intended to form a connection between the old Roman towns of Lupodunum (Ladenburg) und Augusta Nemetum-(Speyer).

Many authors suppose, and we believe rightly, that the present Molkenkur on one side and the Heiligenberg on the other were provided with fortifications and it is proved, that the former was connected with the settlement in the valley by a well paved mountain path which still exists to our day and is called the „Plättelesweg“.

The Roman authority having been subdued on the right borders of the Rhine by the Alemans (260 A. D.), these again were defeated by the Franks in the battle of Zülpich (496 A. D.), after which date the country round Heidelberg belonged to the Frankish empire forming the Lobdengau with Ladenburg as capital. In the twelfth century the formation of that state, which existed nearly seven centuries under the name of „Rheinpfalz“, took place.

Conrad of Hohenstaufen, in 1147, by dividing the land between himself and his half-brother, the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, acquired the so-called „Salic Estates“, which were inherited from his grand-mother Agnes and were situated in our district. In 1155, the Emperor also conferred upon him the dignity of „Pfalzgraf“ (Count Palatine).

According to older historians, this prince is said to have built the old castle on the spot, where now the Molkenkur stands, to have died here in 1195 and to be buried in the neighbouring monastery of Schönau.

Under the protection of this castle a settlement arose, from which the town of Heidelberg gradually developed itself, the name of which is found for the first time in 1196.

Conrad was followed by his son-in-law, the Guelph Heinrich dem Schönen (Handsome) of Brunswick, son of Henry the Lion, whom the emperor endowed with the Palatinate and who, in his turn, gave it (1211) to his son Heinrich

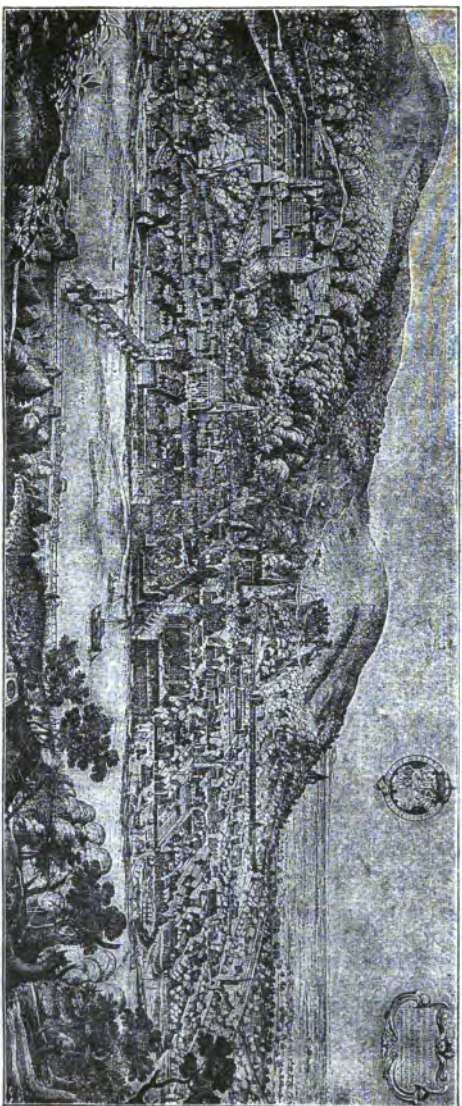
dem Jüngeren (the younger). As he died childless (1214), the house of Wittelsbach came into possession of the Palatinate, Frederic II. endowing his faithful friend Ludwig of Bavaria with it. On the other hand, the Rhenish hereditary possessions, by his marriage with Agnes, sister of the count Palatine Henry the Younger, fell to his son Otto dem Erlauchten (Illustrious).

In 1225, the Bishop of Worms renewed an old fief, which had already been granted to Conrad, allotting castle and town of Heidelberg with the tract of land having the name of „Stahlbühel“ to the new Palatine line.

In 1228, Ludwig transferred his possessions to his son Otto, who reigned till 1253. He was followed by Ludwig dem Strengen (severe), who died in 1294 in the same room, it is stated, where he was born in 1229.

His successor Rudolf I. (1294—1319) is said to have erected the first buildings of the new castle on the Jettenbühl, which is mentioned, for the first time, in a document of 1303, in which two castles are spoken of. This is also the case in the treaty of Pavia, 1329, by which the Emperor Ludwig der Bayer ceded to the sons of his brother Rudolf I., whom he had driven out of his land, the possessions of their father, and amongst them „Heidelberg, the upper and lower castle and the town“. No buildings dating from that time are now visible.

Rupprecht I., who since 1329 reigned together with his brother Rupprecht II. and from 1353 alone, founded in 1386 the University of Heidelberg. In 1346 he built the Rupertian chapel, which had to make room (1601) for the Friedrichsbau. To this chapel was annexed at right angles a chapter room or refectory, divided longitudinally by a row of columns in two halls, in which the „Sängerei“ (singing-company), founded by Ruprecht, and endowed with a rich income by the Pope, carried on their art. Ludwig V. built on top of it several stories, with rooms for the court-ladies and called it the „Frauenzimmerbau“ (Ladies' buildings). Besides, the hall was used for festivities, particularly after the abolition of the Sängerei in consequence of the Reformation; e. g. the weddings of two Danish princesses with Counts Palatine were celebrated here: in 1535 that of Dorothea with Frederic II. and in 1671 that of Wilhelmine Ernestine with the electoral Prince Karl; on which occasions thousands of guests were present. In consequence of this the hall received the name of „Königssaal“ (hall of kings); but it appears to have been seldom used, probably on account of its being so large, for, in 1604, it was assigned



Merian, Panorama of Heidelberg 1620. From the Northern side.
Phototype 43:104 cm 12 M. published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

as a workshop to the sculptors who were engaged on the Friedrichsbau. In the war with Louis XIV. the building was destroyed, and in the last century it was taken down to the ground-floor which was provided with a roof and a rough door and left to the cooper of the castle as his workshop. Hence the name of „Bandhaus“ by which name the building now is known.

During the reign of Friedrich der Siegreiche (the victorious), 1449—76, who carried on many successful wars with his neighbours, the town rose through trade and traffic to great prosperity. He is said to have built the Kraut-(or Pulver-)Turm on the south eastern corner of the castle, which since its destruction by Melac (1689) is called: „Der gesprengte (blown-up) Turm.“

During the reign of his successor and nephew Philip der Aufrichtige (the upright) quiet years came for the Palatinate. In 1485, the first book was printed in Heidelberg. But through a question of inheritance the Palatino-Bavarian war of succession took place 1503—1507. This war brought the Palatinate almost to the verge of ruin. Philip's son Ludwig V. (1508—1549) endeavoured to raise his land from poverty by a prudent and peaceable government. The sad experience, which his father had had and the Bauernkrieg (peasant rebellion) probably caused Ludwig to increase with all his might the defensive strength of his palace. He caused a great series of fortifications to be erected for which see page 27: Table of buildings.

The Reformation soon found followers in Heidelberg. Luther held his famous disputation (1518) here on the occasion of a convention of the Augustin friars. During the reign of Frederic II. (1544—1556), who inclined to the Reformation, the first protestant service was held in the Heilig-geistkirche (Church of the Holy Ghost). But the first one, who carried the Reformation through in a zealous manner, was Otto Henry, an ardent advocate for the Confession of Augsburg. The beautiful building, which is known by the name of „Otto-Heinrichsbau“ is his work. Frederic III. (1559—1576) established the Reformed (Calvinistic) doctrine and during his reign the celebrated Heidelberg Catechism was published (1572), which was translated into almost every language and which is still in use in many countries, e. g. in the United States of North-America.

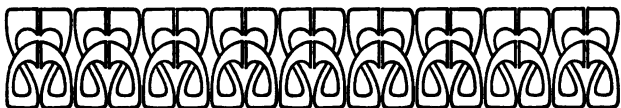
In 1613 Frederic V. (1610—1632) celebrated his wedding with Elizabeth, daughter of James I. king of England. In 1619 he accepted his election as king of Bohemia, for which the Palatinate had to suffer heavily, for during the thirty

years' war it was exposed to continuous disturbances. On September the 16th 1622, after a long siege, Tilly took the city by storm and now a three days' plundering and massacre took place, 70 houses being burnt down. The University library was given by the head of the league, Maximilian of Bavaria, to the Pope in return for great subsidies and the Pope had it brought to Rome in the following year. In 1633 the Swedes took the city by surprise, but had to give it up to the imperial troops after the battle of Nördlingen; the latter entered again under general Gallas and the atrocities of 1622 were repeated. Frederic V. died, 1632, in Mayence, only having visited Heidelberg again for a short time in 1622, and his son Karl Ludwig (1632—1680) received back his patrimony by the peace of Westphalia (1648). He found the town and the land wasted and impoverished, but under his careful reign both recovered in a few years. Ludwig married his daughter Elizabeth Charlotte to Philip of Orleans: a marriage which proved fatal to the Palatinate, for Louis XIV., Philip's brother, relying on his relationship, requested Ludwig, to join him in his war against the Emperor Leopold. On Ludwig's refusal a French army, guided by Turenne, invaded the Palatinate (1673) and laid the country waste. Still Heidelberg had not yet seen its worst days. With the son of Ludwig Karl the line of Simmern expired and the electoral dignity went over to Philip Wilhelm (1685—1690) of the catholic line of Neuburg; Louis XIV. raised, though contrary to the will of Elizabeth Charlotte, claims of succession to part of the Palatinate. After long negotiations, the French army advanced and Heidelberg was obliged to capitulate in October 1688; but the treaty of capitulation was not kept, for, when in January 1689 Louis resolved to lay waste Suevia and Franconia as far as the Rhine, Heidelberg also was not spared. Melac began his incendiarism and destruction at the end of January 1689 and when he withdrew on March the second, the castle was partly destroyed, the bridge over the Neckar blown up and 34 of the largest buildings and 4 mills were burnt down. In May 1693 the French, under generals Chamilly and Melac, appeared again before the newly fortified town and entered it almost without any resistance either through the cowardice or through the treachery of the commander von Hedersdorf. The castle was entirely destroyed, the city plundered and burnt down, except a few houses and even the vault of the electoral princes was broken open and robbed. Thus Heidelberg became a deserted wilderness, and when in the succeeding years some

of the inhabitants who had fled returned, they were driven away by detachments of the French garrison in Philippsburg. Not before the peace of Ryswik (1697) did Heidelberg rise again from its ruins and Karl Philip (1716—1742) restored parts of the castle again.

Karl Theodor (1742—1799) came, by inheritance (1777), into possession of Bavaria and removed his residence to Munich. In 1803, Heidelberg with the greater part of the Palatinate on this side of the Rhine was joined to Baden and, under the wise reign of Karl Friedrich, the town and university began to flourish again.





Ramble through the town.



Gopposite the station stands the **Post-Office** (*Pl. G.*), a beautiful building in the renaissance style, and then, turning to the right, we arrive at the **Anlage** (*Leopoldstrasse*), beautifully planted with trees. We leave the **Neptune-** and the **Stadtgarten** (*Pl. O.*), the latter with music-pavilion and refreshment-hall on our right, and come to houses on our left with memorial tablets of the historians **Gervinus** and **Häusser** and the professor of divinity **Rothe**. Then on the right hand, the bust of **Nadler** (1809—1849) a poet whose compositions were written in the dialects of the Palatinate. On the first square to our left stands the monument of general **Wrede**, which King **Ludwig** of Bavaria erected in honour of this illustrious field-marshal in his native town. The north-side of this square is closed by the **Chemical Laboratory** built in 1853 (*Pl. 5*).

Going on through the *Leopoldstrasse* we come at last to **St. Peter's Church** (*Pl. III*), which was built on the spot, where the chapel „*Maria in desertis*“ used to stand; in and around the church many tomb-stones are found of celebrated men and noble families; during the years 1865—1870 it was restored according to the plans of **Frank-Marperger**. **Jerome** of Prague posted up his theses on its door (in 1406). Next to the northern wicket is the tomb-stone of **Olympia Fulvia Morata**, the most learned woman of the sixteenth century, who was warmly devoted to religion. East of **St. Peter's church** stands the house of the late historian **Schlosser** provided with a memorial tablet.

On leaving St. Peter's church, we notice before us a massive building in process of construction. It is the new University Library built according to the designs of Professor Durm. The style of the building is pure French Renaissance and, with its beautiful surroundings cannot fail to be most impressive and effective. A few steps more bring us to the Ludwigsplatz upon which the **University-Building (Pl. 1)** stands, which was erected after the destruction of the town (1693) and in which most of the lec-



Carcer (student's prison).

tures are held. Ruprecht I. (the Red) founded the University 1386, having obtained permission from Pope Urban VI. and regulated it after the model of the Academy of Paris with four faculties. Its first Rector was Marsilius von Inghen, Master of the liberal arts, who had been driven away from Paris and under whose guidance the university prospered so that it reckoned 525 students in the first year.

During the reign of the following electors the university flourished by the installation of able savants, by the foundation of new chairs and more suitable regulations, as well as by the increase of its income, derived from tolls and tithes and by

confiscating the property of convents. But the later violent changes of religion, which the Palatinate had to suffer, partly by the thirty years' war, partly by the Roman Catholic dynasty, were very unfavorable to the prosperity of the University. It had to suffer the same fatalities as the town in the thirty years' war, when Maximilian of Bavaria, after the taking of the city by Tilly, removed the protestant teachers and called in their places Roman-Catholic ones. After the peace of Westphalia the banished Professor Peter von Spina, who had been expelled, brought back from Frankfurt the archives of the University, and Karl Ludwig founded the University anew.

In the Orleans war, the University had to share the fate of the town, but immediately after its conclusion, Elector Johann Wilhelm provided for its restoration. The university suffered another severe blow by the French revolutionary war, through the loss of its possessions, on the left bank of the Rhine which were confiscated by the French, as national property. The great part of its income was lost thereby and the University was reduced to such poverty, that it could not pay its professors for years.

Only under the reign of Karl Friedrich, to whom Heidelberg and a part of the Palatinate devolved, a better time came for the establishment. This magnanimous prince restored the University by calling new teachers, increasing the scientific collections and appointing better salaries for the professors. In thankful commemoration of the two founders of the university it calls itself since Karl-Friedrichs restoration „Ruperto-Carola“. It celebrated in 1886 its 500th jubilee, on which occasion the Aula (Hall) was restored according to the plans of Professor Durm and has become worth seeing. In the building at the back with entrance in the Augustinergasse is the Carcer (student's prison), with its charming reminiscences of Heidelberg student life. To see the Aula and carcer one must apply to the Hausmeister (University porter); entrance from Augustinergasse.

On the south-side of the square stands the **Museum** (*Pl. x.*) erected in 1828 and restored in 1874 belonging to the club „Museum“, which is a social union for entertainment. This building contains rooms for conversation and reading and a magnificent hall for dancing.

Two large rooms in the third story are occupied by the Kunstverein (art union), they are open to the public on

Wednesday and Sunday from 11 to 1 o'clock¹⁾. It contains, apart from the artistic relics of the painter of the frescoes in the Drinking-hall at Baden „Goetzenberger“, originals by Rottmann, Ernst Fries, A. Feuerbach, Diez, Vollweider, Rustige, Verhaas etc. This building has now been purchased by the town and will be incorporated in the University building which is greatly in need of enlargement. To replace the Museum, the town has built on the Jubiläumsplatz a magnificent „Stadthalle“ with the view of creating a centre for the social amusements, concerts etc. The Art Union will also find its home in the New „Stadthalle“. In the centre of the square stands the equestrian statue of Emperor William I. by Professor Donndorf.

East of the university and opposite to the Museum is the **University-Library** (*Pl. 2*) in a three-storied building containing 350.000 volumes and 150.000 dissertations and pamphlets (1812 the number of volumes was 45.000), 3000 manuscripts over 2000 documents, among others the Lehmann collection most important for the history of the Palatinate. The first collection of books was given by the Rector Marsilius von Inghen and other professors, and the library was increased by the bequest of Ludwig's III. library, and a donation of manuscripts in the Arabian and Greek languages collected by Otto Heinrich during his travels in the east. By such presents from Princes and private persons, by purchases and incorporation of libraries from suppressed monasteries it was in the course of time greatly enlarged. In the thirty years' war this library, at that time considered the richest and most valuable in Europe, was conveyed to Rome, where it was placed in the Vatican bearing the name *Bibliotheca Palatina*; but in the years 1815 and 1816, 890 of these manuscripts were restored to the university by mediation of the Austrian and Prussian governments. About 3000 manuscripts and 5000 printed works remain still in Rome.

The library collected together after the peace of Westphalia, was destroyed (1693) when the town was devastated. In the year 1706, Elector Johann Wilhelm began to found a new collection by the purchase of the library of the Dutch savant J. H. Graevius so that in 1710 it numbered already 4089 works. In 1826 it was placed in the present building, which was ceded by the town of Heidelberg to the University. All the documents are kept on the ground-floor at the left on entering and amongst them 893 codices of the *Bibliotheca*.

¹⁾ At other times one has to apply to the porter of the Museum.
Heidelberg.

palatina returned from Rome. Further the celebrated *Manesse-Minnesänger-Manuscript*, which wandered to Paris and which the German empire bought back (1888) for 360.000 Marks and which was added to the library by the will of the Emperor Friedrich.

The ante-room occupied by the manuscripts is open during the ordinary library hours. In the adjoining room all works treating of the history of the Palatinate are collected. Miniatures, documents, portraits of deceased Heidelberg Professors, copperplate engravings etc. are in show-cases. Entrance free Wednesday from 2—4 p. m. (in summer from 3—5), besides daily from 10—12 a. m. and from 2—4 p. m. (in summer 3—5) for a fee of 50 Pf. for one person and 30 Pf. each, when there are several together. The number of persons admitted at the same time, is limited to ten. Cards are to be had in the office (first-floor).

To the south of the library is the former seminary of the Jesuits, a stately building with two wings facing the street and having been used since 1880 as barracks (*Pl. P.*). To the north and east one sees the Grand-ducal court of Justice (*Pl. I.*) and the prison.

Following the Augustinergasse we come to the **Archaeological Institute** (Ludwigsplatz) (*Pl. 4*) containing 500 casts of plaster and a number of electrotypes facsimiles of old coins. In the upper rooms of the building are the theological and philological seminaries and also that for modern languages. Through a side-street (Ingrimmstrasse) leading eastwards we come to the **Church of the Jesuits** (Roman Catholic parish church) (*Pl. II*) built (1709) by the Jesuits in jesuitic style; it is the largest church in Heidelberg. After the Orleans war the remains of Friedrich the Victorious, formerly buried in the bare footed friars monastery, but thrown out, when the graves were pillaged by the French, were deposited in the vault of this church, where they still rest.

In the years 1868—1872 the church was restored and the restoration most successful. The best frescoes are by Professor Andreas Wagner of Munich. The pulpit and two large marble statues are master-pieces by Professor Steinhäufser in Karlsruhe. The church is open till noon: after that hour apply to the sacristan who lives in the house south of the church. By a little side-street (the Heugasse) we reach the Hauptstrasse (High street), and follow it, till we arrive at the *Ritter* (*knight's hotel*), (*Pl. i*), one of the few buildings, which were not destroyed by the French (1693).

It was built (1592) by a French emigrant, of the name of Charles Belier in the French renaissance style. On the summit of the façade is the bust of a knight and over the third story are to be seen four busts of Frankish kings. Between the windows of the third and fourth stories are the busts of the builder and his wife with their arms and the inscription: „Si Jehova non aedificat domum, aedificantes laborant frustra.“ Between the windows of the first and second stories are the busts of Belier's two children. After the destruction of the town this house served as town-hall and was later converted into an hotel.

Opposite to the Ritter stands the Heiliggeistkirche (church of the Holy Ghost) (*Pl. I*), founded (1400) by Ruprecht III. Ludwig III. finished the nave and Friedrich the Victorious the tower. Here in this church the Reformation was begun by the preaching of the gospel and by administering the sacrament in both kinds (1546), and it was established by law. The electoral house having with Philipp Wilhelm of the Pfalz-



Ritter (knight's-hotel).

Neuburg line turned Roman-Catholic, the possession of the church of the Holy Ghost was long an object of bitter strife. In 1705 it was divided into two parts by a wall, the choir being assigned to the Roman Catholics and the nave to the Protestants.

Elector Karl Philipp requested (1719) the protestants, to give up their part to the Roman Catholics, promising, to build them a new church, this offer being refused, the Elector took possession of the church by force and had

the partition wall pulled down. The protestants applied to the Diet, and the Elector was obliged to give way and had the partition wall again erected; but in consequence of it he removed his residence to Mannheim. When (1874) the government assigned the eastern part of the church to the Altkatholiken, the Roman-catholics removed. In 1886 the partition wall was pulled down again in order to gain one large hall for the festivities of the Jubilee of the University, only to be built up again in 1893.



The castle of Heidelberg by moonlight.

After „the Heidelberg castle in moonlight“ by Verhas, Heliographie picture 22,5:29 cm published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

To the north of the church of the Holy Ghost a short street („the Steingasse“) leads to the **Neckar-bridge**, which was erected (1786—1788) under the reign of Carl Theodor, after the former wooden bridge had been destroyed by the ice (1784). It is 231 m¹⁾ long, 9 m wide. Two statues representing Carl Theodor and Minerva adorn it; Minerva is surrounded by the symbolic figures of the four faculties; at the feet of the Elector are the emblems of the rivers Rhine, Danube, Neckar and Moselle.

¹⁾ 1 m = one Meter \Rightarrow to 3.2809 Engl. feet.

1 cm = one Centimeter = 0.4 Engl. inches.

One can hardly enjoy a more beautiful view, than that, which offers itself to the spectator here on a bright summer evening just before sunset. Towards the west, the sunbeams bathe the river, beyond the new bridge lies the peaceful landscape and in the background the hills of the Haardtgebirge close the horizon; turning round towards the east, we see the castle illuminated by the evening sun; not to speak of the charming effects of the moonlight. Between the two bridges, on the Neuenheim side of the river, the **Heidelberg College** is situated, an English-German School, offering special facilities for acquiring Modern languages and preparing for higher English examinations.

From the bridge we return passing by the church of the Holy Ghost to the **Hauptstrafse**. Crossing the market-place, on which stands a fountain with the statue of the Farnesian Hercules, we come to the **Rathaus** (*Pl. L*) (town-hall) with a new building on its northside, containing a remarkable hall and two beautiful caryatides on its front.

Turning to the left, we come to the **Karlsplatz** with the **Police-Station** (*Pl. K*) on its northside and the **Grandducals-Palace**, in which Field-Marshal Wrede was born, on its southside. A few hundred yards farther we reach the eastern extremity of the town, the **Karlstor** (Charles-gate) erected by Karl Theodor, and ornamented with his and his wife's portraits. The **Hauptstrafse** (high street) with its beautiful and splendid shops forms the centre of the trade of the town.

Going along the **Hauptstrafse** we come to the **Ludwigsplatz** on the left hand, from which turning to the right we pass through the **Marstallstrafse** to the **Marstall** (mews) (*Pl. M*), which building with its massive walls and towers, looking like a fortress, was built by the Elector Kasimir in the sixteenth century on old foundations; at present it is used as Chief Custom house, Excise-office and academic riding-school. Part of it was, unfortunately, destroyed by fire lately.

Returning to the **Hauptstrafse** it leads us to the **Providenzkirche** (*Pl. IV*), built (1659—1661) by Karl Ludwig for the use of the Lutherans and if we take the street opposite (**Bienenstrafse**) we come to the beautiful new „**Stadthalle**“ — a magnificent structure built of stone and iron in the style of the German Renaissance. It was begun in the year 1901 and completed in 1903, after plans of the architects Henkenhaf and Ebert.

The rich sculptural decorations on the façade represent

figures out of Scheffel's songs about Alt-Heidelberg, as well as those of famous savants, musicians and citizens and of inhabitants of Heidelberg deserving of note.

The well-known wit of the Pfalz is evident in many of these works of art.

The building covers an area of over 2600 square yards and includes, besides the great hall which contains 3000 persons, 10 other halls with the necessary offices.

The side halls can be joined to the great hall by opening the large sliding walls and thereby forming an entire hall capable of containing thousands of spectators.

The chief entrance with the adjoining vestibule and garderobe are on the west side, while the eastern wing contains the necessary accommodation for the refreshment rooms.

Later on it is proposed to lay out a garden on this side, from which there is a beautiful view of the Neckar.

The centre of the building is occupied by the principal hall (which is 15 meters high) with two galleries and a stage. Leading from this hall is an ante-room 18 meters wide, from which a broad staircase leads down to the Neckar embankment.

The round building above the vestibule contains the hall for chamber-music and lectures. It has a gallery and is provided with an oval-shaped domed ceiling. It has beautiful marble decorations and is adorned with a series of bronze figures and busts, as well as with paintings by Professor Trübner and Manuel Wielandt.

In the upper story of the western wing the usual apartments for a „Kurhaus“ are to be found.

The lofty ball-room with the colossal painting „The Summer-day Procession in Heidelberg“ by Kley, the conversation-room with smaller paintings by distinguished artists, the reading-room, dining-room and smoking-room with all the other necessary offices.

All the halls are richly and artistically decorated in various styles.

The citizens of the town have also contributed certain works of art, among others, the large bust of the Grand-duke Friedrich of Baden, in white marble.

Special attention is called to certain unique arrangements in the large concert-hall in connection with great musical performances, which have been inspired by Professor Wolfrum.

The large concert organ with four manuals, is played by electricity from a table that stands beside the conductor in the hall.

Four movable platforms can be raised or sunk as occasion requires. A very exceptionally extensive system of heating and ventilation has been adopted. A ventilator of 10 horse-power pumps air (100,000 cbm in an hour) which can be warmed in the Winter and kept cooler in the summer than the outside temperature.

The lighting of the great hall can be effected in four different ways, so that during musical recitals certain effects can be produced by the mode of lighting, which up to the present, has only been possible in great theatres.

By the erection of this superb building, the town has supplied a long-felt want, and has created a centre for social life in Heidelberg.

We retrace our steps back to the Hauptstrafse and continue on the left hand side until we reach the **Riesen** with the Agricultural and Paleontological collections, and opposite to it on the spot of the old monastery of the Dominicans, the **Friedrichsbau** (*Pl. 11*) erected (1861—1862) for the study of natural sciences. If we go through or round this, we come to the **Anatomy-Building** (*Pl. 3*) with dissecting rooms and anatomical collections on the ground-floor and a zoological collection on the first-floor, which latter is open to the public on Saturday 2—4 p. m.

The **Physiological Institute** is in the Akademie-Strafse (*Pl. 6*). At the western end of the Hauptstrafse we find the **Bismarckplatz**, a beautiful garden, with a fine bust of Bismarck by Donndorf erected 1897, along which the Sophienstrafse leads to the **New Bridge** (opened in the year 1877), to the right of which is the stately building of the new **Gymnasium** (High School). On the other side of this street, towards the Anlage the new **Zoological Institute** was opened in 1895.

Going back through the Bismarck garden we come to the Bergheimer Strafse, where the **Hospitals of the University** form an uninterrupted series of buildings on the right side, the first of which are the eye (*Pl. 8*) and ear Hospitals, behind them are the buildings for patients of the surgical or medical wards (*Pl. 7*). After these come the Lying-in-Hospital (*Pl. 9*), the Hospital for the insane (*Pl. 10*) and the Hygienic institute (*Pl. 14*); not far from these buildings we

see the **Botanical Gardens**¹⁾ (*Pl. 12*). Of the excavations mentioned page 8 there is visible in Thibaut street a potters oven in a wooden hut and in the botanical garden the sub-basements of dwelling houses.

Having finished our ramble through the town, it would be worth while, to take the tram and drive to the **Cemetery** to admire its beautiful situation and interesting monuments and to see the new **Crematorium**.

¹⁾ In the new Botanical garden the plants are arranged according to Decandolle's natural system of families.





The Castle.

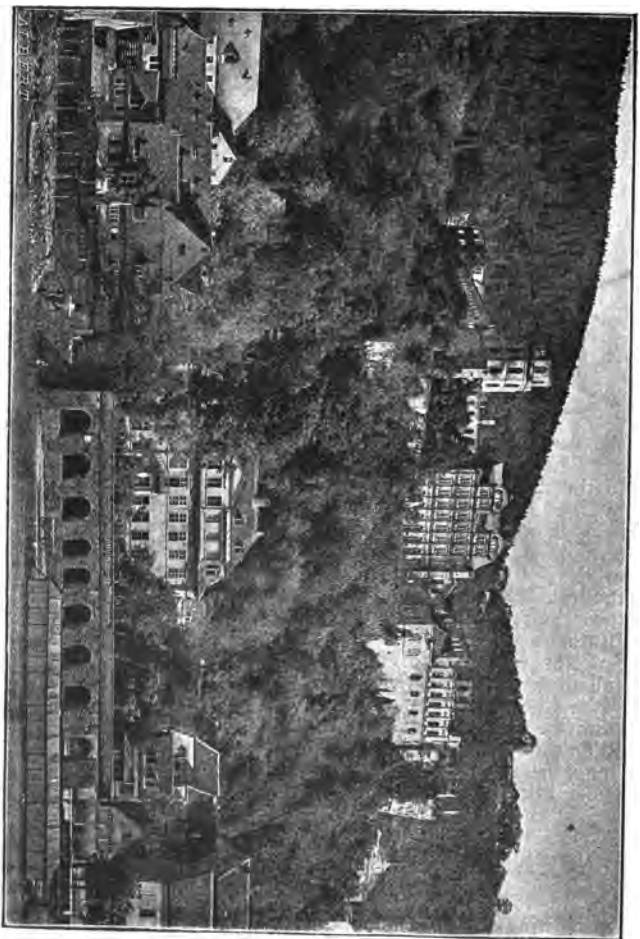


Different ways take us to the castle. Either we ride on the tram through the Hauptstrafse as far as the Friesenberg, where shady paths lead us up to it, or to the Kornmarkt only, and take the **Bergbahn**, or go on foot by the shady but steep **Burgweg**.

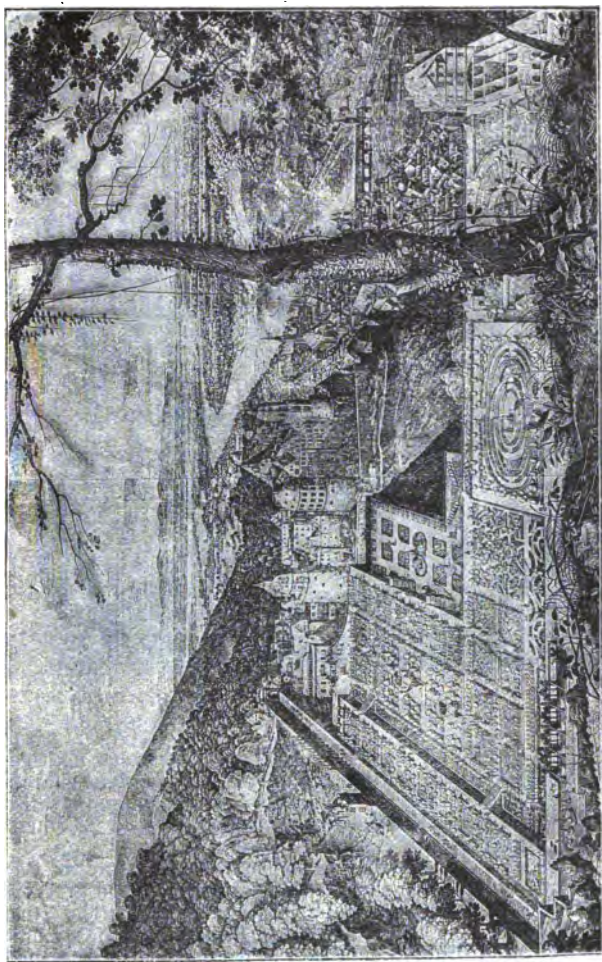
The shortest way to take is near the Peterskirche, going to the right hand, crossing the Würzburg Railroad, passing by the monument of Karl Metz, founder of the town fire-brigade and having passed Diemer's brewery we either go straight on through the so called **Mountain-Town**, or we turn to the left and go by the new serpentine road; if we take the left, in crossing the straight road again, we pass a former town hall, which is to be recognized by the sign of the **Blutbann** (a hand with an axe on it).

The castle lies at the foot of the **Königstuhl** on a hill called the **Jettenbühl** 184 m above the level of the sea and 94 m above the Neckar. The oldest part of it was built towards the end of the thirteenth century by the elector Rudolph I. (1294—1319), who (1308) removed to it from the upper castle. To this building has been added successively one building after another, according to the fancy of the rulers.

In the thirty years' war the castle had suffered so much, that Karl Ludwig on his return (1649) found it to be absolutely uninhabitable. Being completely restored and fortified during his reign, the French repeatedly during the Orleans' war in 1689 and 1693 destroyed the ornamented buildings by blowing them up and pulling them down. After the war some buildings were rendered inhabitable again. Karl Philipp resided here till 1720 and Karl Theodor had the intention



The Castle seen from the Hirschgasse.
From a photograph published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg. Original size 60:80 cm.



Merian: Panorama of Heidelberg 1620. East-side.

of having it entirely restored, when in 1764 on the 24th August it was struck by lightning and the whole of the interior became a prey to the flames. Since that time no further restoration has been thought of, but from 1830 the greatest care has been taken to protect the ruins from further decay.

The castle gardens were laid out during the reign of Friedrich V. by Salomon de Caus. The splendid walks with terraces, grottoes, statues, waterworks, orangeries and flowerbeds were arranged in rich variety and completed by the archi-



The Castle of Heidelberg 1684.

tect (1613–1619) and described in a particular work entitled „*Hortus Palatinus*“. In the Orleans' war the gardens shared the fate of the castle and remained in a desolate state, till (1804) under Karl Friedrich they were restored to their present state.

If we enter the castle garden from the Bergstadt or the Bergbahn-station through the principal entrance and proceed about 40 yards, we see to the left a triumphal arch, „the Elisabethentor“, built by the elector Friedrich V. in honour of his consort Elizabeth, daughter of King James of England. Both sides are formed by four trunks of trees entwined with

ivy. On the first trunk to the right among the foliage are a squirrel, a lizard and a frog. Above the archway two female figures, the genii of fortune, hold cornucopias and the frieze of the arch is decorated with the lions of England and of the Palatinate and the inscription:

Fredericus V. Elisabethae conjugii carissimae A. C. MDCXV¹).

This gate forms the entrance to the **Stückgarten** (cannon-garden) so called, because the cannons had been placed there. The place had originally been built for the purpose of fortification and had been called „*Großer Wall*“ (Big rampart); but Friedrich V. a great admirer of pomp, had transformed it into pleasure-grounds and its beautiful limetrees are venerable relics of that time. The bower to the west affords a splendid view over the town and the fertile plain of the Rhine. The stone in the background of this place with the inscription:

Anno MDCLXXI XXII. Januar
Vom Schloss auf diesen Ort
Hat wider alles Hoffen
Aus Stücken Churfürst Karl
Mit Kugel Kugel getroffen²)

stood formerly at the foot of the Gaisberg and alludes to an insignificant but curious incident which happened during gunnery practice.

Near a garden seat on the westside, a tablet in memory of Goethe's sojourn here in 1814—1815 is placed in the wall. On the northside of the Stückgarten the walls of the „**Dicken Turm**“ (thick tower) rise up. This colossal building, closing the northside of the castle, was built (1533) under Ludwig V. and changed and raised in the upper parts by Friedrich V. In two niches surrounded by ivy are the statues of the two electors just mentioned, and the Latin inscription between them gives the history of the building. At the destruction of the castle (1689) the tower was blown up by Mélac, and half of it was thrown over the town and destroyed part of the administration building.

The **Englische Bau** (English building) likewise destroyed (1689) joins the Dicken Thurm. It was built by Friedrich V. in a simple and noble style in 1612 for his consort Elizabeth; it stands on the north wall, erected by Ludwig V., and two

¹) Frederic V. to his dearly beloved wife Elizabeth in the year of Our Lord 1615.

²) In the year 1681, the 22nd January the Elector Karl unintentionally caused two balls to hit one another, which he fired out of a cannon from the castle to this place.



*Friedrich V., called the Winter-King.
After photographs published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.*



*Elizabeth, his spouse, daughter of James I.
After photographs published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.*

passages put it in communication with the thick tower, the old chapel and the cellars of the castle. Beyond the castle-ditch, called „Hirschgraben“, on the east side of the Stückgarden, we perceive the Ruprechtshalle, the old building and Ruprechtsbau; which we shall see closer from the castle-yard. From the round tower which was used as a prison and was called „Seltenleer“ or „Nimmerleer“ (never empty), opposite to the Elizabethgate, there was formerly a wall completed by Ludwig V. encircling the English building on the one side, and on the other side extending as far as the four cornered „Grosse Tor- oder Wart-Turm“ (great gate- or watch-tower). Under the Stückgarden as well as under other parts of the castle are passages leading in all directions; they served as subterranean means of communication to the particular parts of the fortifications and may be pursued for short distances from the castle-ditch and the thick tower.

We now return through the Elizabeth-gate to the castle gardens turning to the left. After a few steps we come through the Brückenhaus (Bridge house) and the large square Torturm in the interior of the castle-yard. The bridge, originally made of wood (until 1693) was at the beginning of this century entirely built of stone. The Torturm was built at the same time with the bridge and the bridge-house (1541) by Ludwig V. Above the gate and between the two clumsily fashioned shield-bearers were formerly seen the Palatinate and Wittelsbach arms. In the arch of the tower are still to be seen the points of the port-cullis, by means of which the gate was closed.

Immediatly on entering the castle-yard¹⁾ we have to the

¹⁾ Order of dates of the most important buildings of the castle under:
Ruprecht I. (1353—1390). The castle-chapel; Ruprechtshalle (Rupert's Hall) also called: Königssaal (royal hall) or Frauenzimmerbau (Ladies' building), now Bandhaus (cooper's-shop).

Ruprecht III. (1398—1410). Ruprechtsbau (Rupert's building).
Friedrich der Siegreiche. (Frederic the Victorious) (1449—1476). The three flank-towers: Glocken- (bell), Apotheke- (apothecary) and Krautturm (powder-tower) now Gesprengter Turm.

Ludwig V. (1508—1544). Westwall (western rampart) also called: Stückgarten (cannon-garden); dicker Turm (thick tower); Nordwall (northern ram; part); Zeughaus (arsenal); Torturm (square-gate-tower or watch-tower)-Brückenhaus (Bridge-house); Ludwigsbau (Louis' building), Ökonomie-Gebäude (offices), Soldatenbau (barracks); Brunnenhalle (veranda with the well); Bibliothekbau (Library building), erection of upper compartments of the Glockenturm (belfry); Fortification of the Krautturm (powder tower); Building anew of Ruprechtshalle (Frauenzimmerbau [Ladies building]) and of the Ruprechtsbau.

Friedrich II. (1544—1556). Saalbau (Hall-building) or Neuer Hof (New Court-yard), Building anew of the Dicke Thurm; erection of Moulding-wall on the Burgweg.

Otto Heinrich (1556—1559). Otto Heinrichsbau (Otto Henry's building).

left one of the oldest parts of the castle, the **Ruprechtsbau**¹⁾. It was built (1400) by Ruprecht III., for whom the old building had become too small after his election as emperor; but it was materially changed and embellished by Ludwig V. and Friedrich II. Its chief decoration consists of a colossal heraldic imperial one-headed eagle, model of the modern one, with the Palatinate arms, and next to this a stone tablet with the following inscription by Friedrich II.:



The eagle on the Ruprechtsbau.

Tausend vierhundert Jahr man zelt.
Als pfaltzgraf Ruprecht ward erwelt
Zu römschem kong un hat regirt.
Uf zehen Jahr darjn folnirt
Dis Haus welches pfaltzgraf Ludwig
Erneuert hat, wies stedt lustig
Der jm vierundvierzigsten jar.
Fünffzahn hundert auch fürwar
Uss disser Welt verschieden ist.
Ir baider seln pfleg Jesus Christ
Amen²⁾.

Above the gothic doorway we perceive a decoration consisting of two angels bearing a wreath of 5 roses, in the midst of which is a pair of half opened compasses. The meaning of which was the subject of many explanations and the cause of many poems; its simple meaning is a recommendation of the building (emblem the compass) to

Johann Casimir (1583—1592). *Fafsbau* (Tun-building) and the *Große Batterie* (Large battery) on the northside.

Friedrich IV. (1592—1610). *Friedrichsbau* (Frederic's building) and *Altanbau* (Large Balcony).

Friedrich V. (1610—1632). The *Englische Bau* (English building); *Elisabethenpforte* (Elizabeth-gate); Laying out of the gardens.

Karl Ludwig (1632—1680). Restoration of the castle.

Karl (1680—1685). *Karlsschanze* with *Karlsturm* (Charles' redoubt with Charles' tower).

¹⁾ The interior of the Ruins can be seen and tickets for this purpose obtained at the office in the castle-court: 1 person 1 M., 2 persons M. 1.50, 3 or more persons 50 Pf., each; this includes the great tun. For the latter alone the price is: 1 person 20 Pf., 2 or 3 persons 30 Pf., 4 or more persons 10 Pf., each. Children under 10 years of age free.

²⁾ One thousand four hundred years were counted, when Palsgrave Rupert was elected king of the Roman Empire and governed 10 years in which he built this house, which Palsgrave Ludwig restored, as it stands cheerful and gay, who in the year 1544 departed this life. May Jesus Christ keep them both in his blessed care. Amen.

the Holy Virgin (whose emblem is the wreath of roses). Many held it to be the emblem of an ecclesiastic lodge, others a masonic emblem, and therefore the Lodge of free and accepted masons of Heidelberg founded about the middle of this century, took it for its emblem.

From the vestibule of the Ruprechtsbau to the left we come into a restored hall with a cross-vault, the keystones of which bear the arms of the Palatinate family and connected houses. With the exception of the armour, helmets and swords,



The two angels at the Ruprechtsbau.

which do not belong to the history of the castle, the antiquities exhibited there, have all been found in the vicinity of the castle. The most interesting of these relics is an iron plate belonging to a stove, which weighs two hundred-weight, one of the few remains of the fittings of the castle, and has the date 1600 and the arms and device of Friedrich IV. (1592—1610) and his consort Luise Juliane of Oranien, daughter of the deliverer of the Netherlands.

In the background of the vestibule there is a winding staircase built by Ludwig V., which leads to the upper

Heidelberg.

story of the large knight's-hall, which was cleared of the rubbish some few years ago. Here our attention is particularly struck by the remains of a stone chimney piece, almost completely covered with remarkable pieces of sculpture. Among other things we recognize the arms of the Palatinate and of Denmark supported by two lions. Above the arms of the Palatinate are the busts of the Emperor Charles V. and his wife Isabella of Portugal; above the Danish arms those of Christian II. of Denmark and his consort Isabella, sister of Charles V. The still legible inscription under the Danish arms:

Sein gemahel von konglichem stamm
Fraw Dorothea ist ihr nam
geporn Princessin aus Denmark
Norwegen, Sweden drei Kongreich starckh¹⁾

refers to the marriage of Friedrich II. with Dorothea, daughter of Christian II.

Joining the Ruprecht's building and a little more towards the western castle-ditch there is the „Alte Bau“ or Bibliothekbau, built by Ludwig V. in place of the old building, which Rudolph I. is said to have erected. Of this, the oldest part of the castle, the subterranean vaults are alone preserved, which may probably have served as servants' dwellings, offices and suchlike. The first story contained rooms and passages; in the second story was the Emperor's Hall, where in the 15th and 16th centuries the court-festivals were held. A newly erected staircase leads to the third story, the beautiful Gothic balcony of which is visible from the castle-yard. In the second story are likewise the remains of a winding staircase, which joined this building to the adjacent Ruprechtshalle.

The Ruprechtshalle (Alte Kapelle [old chapel]; Sängerei (Singing-hall); Frauenzimmerbau and now Bandhaus) have already been described in the historical part on p. 9.

Interrupting the succession of buildings we now at once pass on to the Otto-Heinrichsbau, the pride of the ruins, which attracts our attention at once. The Otto-Heinrichsbau, begun in 1556 is the best example of German early renaissance-style²⁾. In free imitation of a Roman triumphal arch, the gateway opens with a great vaulted door, on the sides of which narrow windows are placed for the illumination of the vestibule. Four pilasters each bearing a representation

¹⁾ His spouse of royal ancestry
Dame Dorothea is her name
Born Princess of Denmark
Norway, Sweden, three mighty kingdoms.

²⁾ Lübke. History of German Renaissance.

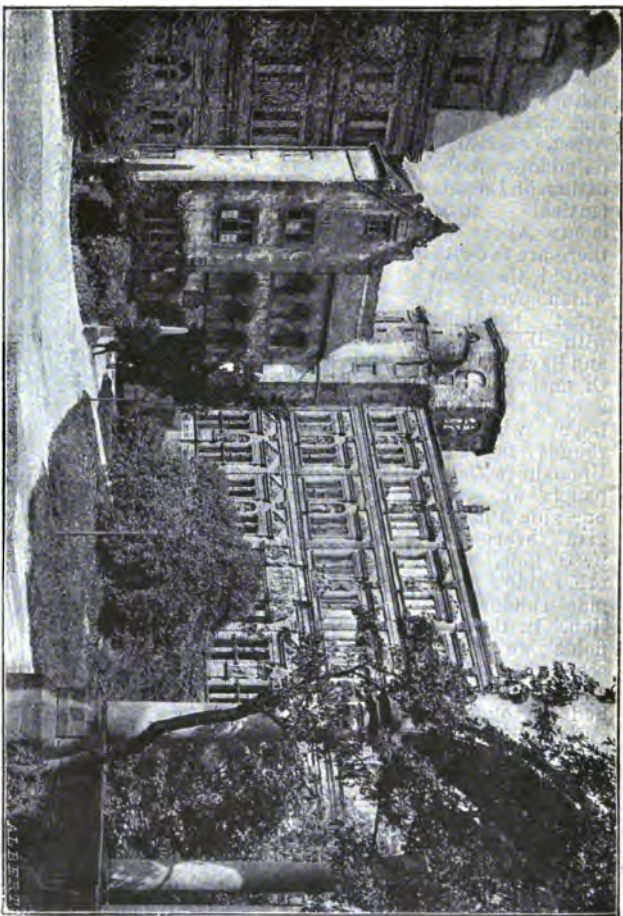
of Atlas, the outer ones of which bearded and the inner ones youthful and without beards, bear by means of Ionic volutes the projecting cornice. On the socle and the sides of the gateway as well as on the deep panels of the door, trophies and weapons of all kinds are represented in delicate bas-reliefs. In the spandrels above the arches, goddesses of victory hold palms and wreaths. The Attica contains in its middle the dedication, on the socles musical instruments. Above these there are two richly attired Caryatides, which occupy the great middlefield with the Palatine and Bavarian Lions. Of unsurpassed beauty is the rich foliage, which surrounds the arms. Upon the two lateral panels we see on one side a bearded man overpowered by a lion, on the other side a similar man subduing the lion. In these two fields we already see rather roughly the rolled and divided Cartouches in volutes. Equally prominent is it on the uppermost part of the whole, where



The Gothic balcony.

From the collection „Sketches of the Heidelberg castle“ drawn from nature by H. Hoffmann, published by Edm. von König.

the bust of the builder appears, accompanied by two genii playing the flute. These are, together with part of the topmost crownings of the windows, the only places in the whole façade, in which such baroque forms are to be seen. Though the architect knew these well, he made a moderate use of them. All the rest shows the character of early classic renaissance. The fine pilasters and half-columns remind one



The Court-yard of the Castle,
After a photograph. Size 60:80 cm. Published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

of that stage of Italian palace-architecture, which was begun by Leo Battista Alberti and completed by Bramante. Especially characteristic of this early renaissance is also, that the architect composes the cornices for each story separately, without using one uniformly. So much the less could he have adopted this, as otherwise the contrast of his gables and the façade would have been too great. Thus he now enlivens the whole by plastic ornaments of all kinds and a tasteful arrangement of figures, such as are not known in any secular building in Milan or Venice, or anywhere else in Upper Italy, fond as they are of decorations. One has perhaps pointed to the splendid façade of the Certosa in Pavia, but there the architect's work was, to decorate an ecclesiastical building, as far as marble decorations would assist him; indeed the crownings of the windows, as also the pillars furnished with statues are the first examples of this epoch-marking kind of decoration. More striking however is the comparison of the brick façades of Upper Italy, for just as the fine surface-decorations of Bramante's later Roman buildings are only derived from these brick façades: so and in a still higher degree does the Otto Heinrichs-Bau remind one of those North-Italian terracotta palace façades. The same richness, the same tender relief of surface-decorations, the same severity in the development in all its parts! The beautiful warm reddish tint of Heilbronn sandstone still increases the effect, making us really think, that we see an incrustation of terracotta. As for the rest, the excellent architect goes his own way, independently avoiding the extravagant lavishness of the Certosa, where the whole is almost smothered by plastic ornaments, he gives the highest conceivable decorative splendour to his façade, wisely modified by the architectural principles of composition.

One might wish the chief lines to be rendered somewhat more prominent, but that might easily have spoiled the harmony and the quiet nobleness of the whole. Such as the façade stands before us, it is the noblest specimen and the highest perfection of German Humanism in its fullest development. Above the gateway we see the arms of the princely architect crowned by his bust and underneath the inscription:

*Otto Heinrich von Gottes Gnaden, Pfalzgraf bei Rhein
des heyligen roemischen Reichs Erztruchsess und Churfürst,
Herzog in Niedern- und Oberrn-Bayern¹⁾.*

¹⁾ Otto Henry by the grace of God Palsgrave of the Rhine, Archdapifer and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire and Duke of Lower and Upper Bavaria.

The statues, which adorn the front in four rows are as follows:

On the ground floor (from left to right):

4 statues of heroes: 1) Joshua, 2) Samson, 3) Hercules 4) David, the representatives of strength and power, on whom the State relies.

In the second story: In the middle the three chief christian virtues: Faith, Hope and Charity, and by their side the chief virtues of a regent: Strength and Justice.

In the third story:

1) Saturn, 2) Mars, 3) Venus, 4) Mercury, 5) Diana, as goddess of the moon. Above on the wall in the former gables: The god of the Sun: Sol and Jupiter i. e. the 5 ancient planets with sun and moon and in them the allegorical representation, as usual in the middle ages, of the heavenly powers governing the fate of mankind. The whole façade thus is meant to represent everything belonging to a well ordered government¹⁾.

In the gable ends of the lower row of windows eight heads in medaillon-form are seen, representing, according to inscription, Roman emperors and others:

1) Vitellius imperator; 2) Antonius Pius; 3) Tiberius Claudius Nero; 4) Nero Caesar; 5) C. Marius; 6) M. Antonius; 7) Romulus N. Pamphilus; 8) M. Brutus.

A flight of steps, beneath which one can reach the subterranean passages and the eastside of the castle as well, as the Ludwigsbau to the right, leads up to the entrance and through this to a short corridor with three doors. The door facing the entrance leads into the Audienzsaal (Audience Hall), adjoining which were several vaulted chambers. To the left of the entrance was the former Kaiser- or Rittersaal (emperors' or knights' hall), the vaulted roofs of which were supported by beautifully wrought pillars. The rooms and halls of the two upper stories, which can be entered from the Ludwigsbau, were intended for dwelling rooms. All these apartments were richly decorated with well wrought sculptures, many of which, particularly chimney-pieces, doorways and window-frames are still in good preservation. But this splendid work of this princely lover of art was not destined to last long, for already in the Thirty years' war it was much damaged during the siege. In the Orleans' war, the building having been completely restored by Karl

¹⁾ The artist of the plastic ornamentation was at first Master Anthony, afterwards, beginning from 1558, Colines of Malines, who became celebrated by completing the splendid monument erected to the emperor Maximilian at Innsbruck. The original architect of the building is still unknown.

Ludwig (in 1659), was again destroyed by the French. Karl Philipp however partly restored it once more (in 1718); but it became a third time a prey to the flames. But not war and fire alone have worked towards its destruction, for many dilapidations in the interior have originated from the ignorance and wantonness of later times.

Between the Otto Heinrichs- and the Friedrichsbau stands the **Saalbau** or **Neue Hof**. Friedrich II. caused (in 1549) the rubbish to be removed and erected, on the old foundations,



Ulrich Kraufs. The castle court-yard in 1684.

From a phototype published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

this building connected with the *achteckige Turm* (octagon tower), which consisted, as originally erected by Friedrich the Victorious, of two stories, upon which Friedrich II. built two octagonal stories, and Friedrich IV. added two further ones, and since a large bell was suspended in it, it received the name „*Glockenturm*“ (belfry).

From the castle yard a small part only of the Saalbau is visible, for the greater part is concealed by the Otto-Heinrichsbau, erected later. The vaulted galleries with which the single stories on the courtside communicated, are easily

to be recognised by the three rows of arcades with canelated columns.

On the projecting part of the building the decorations on the gable and the upper window are in Renaissance style, but the windows in three parts have Gothic frame-work. Above the lowest archway three coats of arms are placed, to the left the arms of Friedrich II. with the imperial globe and



The Arcades on the Saalbau.

From a photograph published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

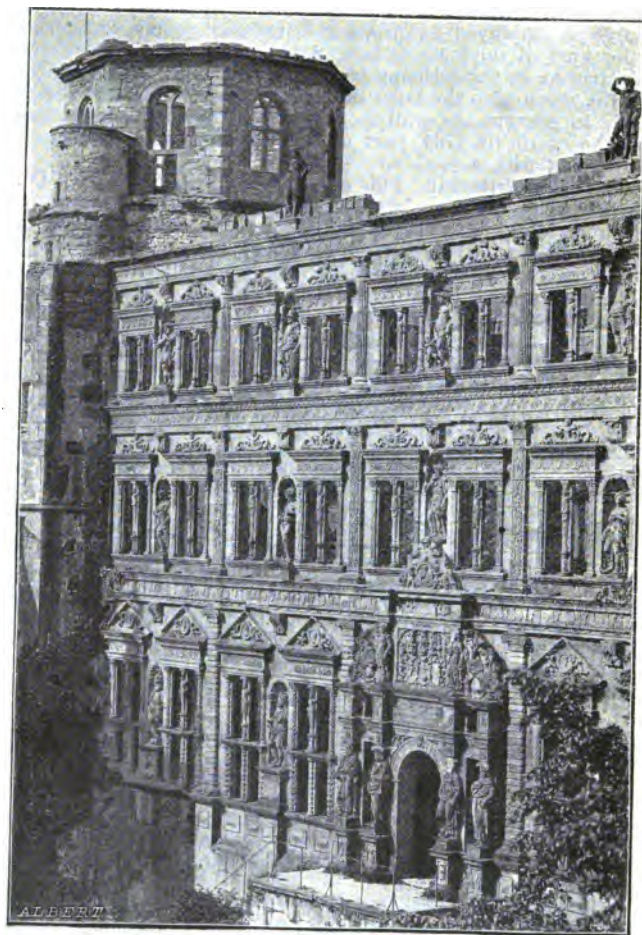
cross, bestowed upon him by the Emperor; in the centre the Electoral family-arms, and to the right the Danish arms of Friedrich II.'s consort with the letters D. G. K. Z. D. (Dorothea geborene Königin zu Dänemark¹⁾). In the second story is the beautiful balcony, which is visible on the eastside

¹⁾ Dorothea, born Queen of Denmark.

from the castle gardens. The building is said to have been originally intended for the reception of a library, but was later on employed as offices and servants' rooms, and forms now part of the porter's apartments. This building also was destroyed in the Orleans' war, but was built up again (in 1718), when also the large buttress was erected on the north-side to prevent the wall from sinking. After the great fire in the castle (in 1764) part of the building was restored and furnished with a roof.

The *Friedrichsbau*. This palace was built by Friedrich IV. in the years (1601 to 1609) of the last high development of German Renaissance. About the style of the building Lübke (*History of German Renaissance*) says: It has become the general custom to undervalue the *Friedrichsbau*. Nothing is easier indeed, than to find fault with its harsh and hard ornamentation, which retains nothing of the finish of the *Otto-Heinrichsbau*, but rather shows everywhere geometrical figures, the straps with buckles, the ornaments of the later epoch, which have the appearance of having been cut out of leather or iron. But we must not form our opinion of the artist from these imitations of metal- and leather-work, these faceted flags, which also appear, though more modestly, in the groundfloor of the *Otto-Heinrichsbau*. They show, it is true, that the time had become rougher and more realistic and that the idealism of the earlier humanistic epoch had passed away. But if we allow this mode of representation at all, we shall soon see, that this rougher ornamentation has been handled with great ability by a master, who is not inferior to his predecessor of the *Otto-Heinrichsbau* in richness of invention but even surpasses him in the essential items of architectural composition. Above all we must say, that the architect has adopted the idea of the vertical, on which after all rests the German conception of the façade, as the main principle of his building. It is true, he also marks the different stories, horizontally by means of rich friezes and cornices, but the pilasters, which divide them off, Doric, Tuscan, Ionic and Corinthian in the ordinary succession are brought into closer unison by the stunted cornices, render the verticals prominent, bring the two high cross-gables with their undulating profiles into proper connection with the façade and thus avoid the deficiencies of the *Otto-Heinrichsbau*.

Ingenious, however, is the way, in which the architect follows his predecessor in the principles of his composition, in the high windows of the ground floor, the division of all the other windows, the decoration of the statues alternating



The Otto-Heinrichsbau.

with the pilasters and finally the two added gables, how he transforms all this and brings it under a stricter and more consistent law of architecture; especially how he throughout makes use of gable-roofs instead of window-crownings, indeed how closely he connects the niches of the statues with the architectonic items.

It is true, he made another mistake, in interrupting the pilasters with such niches, a mistake, which weighs against him, because his pilasters by the verticals, being too prominent, have much greater importance for the architectural system of his façade, than those of the Otto-Heinrichsbau, which are intended to represent nothing but a pretty decoration of the façade. But such a defect has no great weight with a composition, generally so well executed, and occupying the first rank among contemporary works. It is hardly necessary, to allude to the fact, besides, that the more slender proportions correspond with the whole tendency of the building.

It consists of three stories with two gables both on the south- and northsides. On the four gable ends there are genii with cornu-copiae and birds, and between these the goddess of Justice with sword and scales. In every gable two shields are introduced with the arms of the Elector and his consort Luise Juliane of Nassau-Orania. At the front, facing the yard, are four rows of statues of Members of the Palatine house:

1) In the Gable:

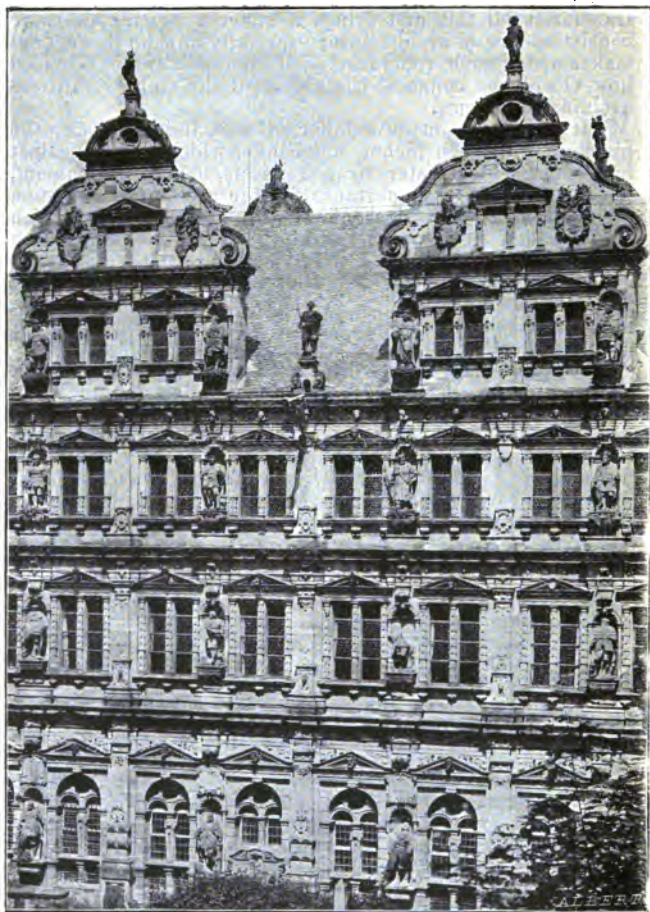
- a) Karl der Grofse (Charlemagne), first progenitor of the Palatinate family.
- b) Otto von Wittelsbach, the first ruler of Bavaria, who belonged to this family.
- c) Ludwig, the first Wittelsbach ruling over the Palatinate.
- d) Rudolph, the founder of this castle.

2) Between the windows of the third story two emperors and two kings of the house of Wittelsbach:

- a) Ludwig der Bayer.
- b) Ruprecht III. (1400—1410).
- c) Otto king of Hungary.
- d) Christopher of Denmark.

3) In the row of the second story, the most celebrated Electors of the Palatinate:

- a) Ruprecht I., founder of the University.
- b) Friedrich der Siegreiche.
- c) Friedrich II. (called the „Wise one“).
- d) Otto Heinrich.



The Friedrichsbau.

From a photograph 60:80 cm published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

4) On the groundfloor, the electors of the line of the builders:

a) Friedrich III. (called the „Pious“).

b) Ludwig IV.

c) Johann Casimir.

d) Friedrich IV. (the builder).

The fundamental idea of these sixteen statues was, to represent the Palatine line from the points of its origin, its importance as a branch of the house of Wittelsbach, its relation to Heidelberg, its activity there by means of the persons of the chief representatives of the line. We have here the real Palatinate state before us represented in statues after having seen the ideal state on the Otto-Heinrich's building¹⁾.

The mutilation of some of these statues arose from the various wars and partly also from the great conflagration of the castle. Over the doorway, which leads to the great balcony, is the following inscription on a somewhat damaged tablet:

„*Fredericus comes palatinus etc.*“²⁾

The ground-floor over a vault, which is in communication with the large cellar of the castle, forms the *New Chapel*, in which Divine service was performed for the last time in 1804. Now the stone monuments of the collection of antiquities of the town are put up here. The upper stories were arranged for dwellings and connected with the side building.



Ruprecht, the founder of the University.

¹⁾ According to the manuscript of Councillor Mays, to whom be expressed here the heartiest thanks for the active help and advice, through which alone this publication was made possible.

²⁾ Frederic, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Elector of the holy Roman Empire, Duke of Bavaria, caused this palace to be constructed for Divine service and commodious habitation, and ornamented it with statues of his ancestors, in the year of our Lord 1607.

At the same time that the exterior of the Friedrichsbau was restored, the interior apartments were also renovated.

The rich decorations of the interior of the building were designed by Professor K. Schaefer and present a vivid picture of the magnificence and splendour prevailing in the time of the Electors.

Trough the Friedrichsbau an arched doorway, which

we have already mentioned, leads us to the *Grofse Schlofs-altan* (Balcony of the castle) with a charming view of the town and river. It was erected at the same time with the Friedrichsbau on a part of the old rampart of the castle and stands on vaults, which form a hall.

Remarkable is also a view of the north-side of the Friedrichsbau, the architectural effect of which particularly strikes us.

Down a staircase between the Friedrichsbau and the balcony one reaches the above mentioned vestibule with Doric pillars and vaulted roofs. The three side rooms in the same probably served as guardrooms. The



Great Balcony by moonlight

by Verhas; coloured phototype 18,5:25 cm
published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

east-outlet leads to the two fore-courts, from which you can reach the different outworks of the castle and the Burgweg leading to the town. We need not follow it, but return back to the balcony, where we perceive to our right the ruins of the former *Zeughaus* (Arsenal). This building was also erected on a part of the old castle-rampart in the middle of the 15th century; it was destroyed by the French in the Orleans' war; but they only succeeded in blowing up the strong

foundations. The damaged parts were repaired later by replacing the broken pieces of the wall.

If we return to the court yard, we go at the right under the old chapel to the cellar. Here lies the far-famed **Große Heidelberger Fals** (big tun), which Karl Theodor caused to be built by Joh. Jak. Engler, the court-cooper (in 1751), after several former ones had been ruined by wars and neglect. It is plainer but larger than the former ones and contains 236 Fuder (236000 Liter¹⁾, is 9,7 m²) long and 7 m high, it



The great Tun. (Das Große Fafs.)

From photograph published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

is encircled by 18 wooden hoops, each 0,24 cm thick and 0,46 cm broad; there were also once 18 iron hoops, but ten of them are missing. On the 10th November 1752 it was filled for the first time and later on twice again. Since the great fire at the castle it has remained empty and unused.

Worthy of attention is the small tun, lying before the gigantic tun, for its artistic construction, being held fast together without hoops. The little statue near the tun re-

¹⁾ 100 Liter = 1 Hectoliter = 22 Gallons.

²⁾ 1 m = 1 Meter = 3,28 engl. feet.

presents the Court-fool of Karl Philipp, the dwarf *Clemens Perkeo* who, according to tradition, drank daily from 15—18 bottles of strong wine.

Some instruments of unusual size, which are to be seen in the cellar, were used in the construction of the big tun.

The building, containing the tun, was probably erected by Johann Casimir for this big cask, for no other vault of the castle is lofty enough to contain the same. Above the



Perkeo, the Dwarf and court-jester.

By A. v. d. Werff, municipal collection.

vault of the tun was a little family chapel, which communicated by a large arched door with the old chapel.

In the corner of the Saalbau is the ascent to the *picture gallery and municipal collection of Antiquities*. This interesting collection, referring to the history of the castle, the town and the Palatinate is distributed in seven large rooms on the second story of the Friedrichsbau. It was collected by the French emigrant count Graimberg from 1811—1864, bought by the town after his death and since increased partly

by purchases, partly by donations particularly of Councillor Mays, the manager of the collection and deservedly recognized as an authority as to Heidelberg and its history.

At present, owing to the rebuilding of this part of the Castle, the Gallery is temporarily removed to the Otto-Heinrichsbau.



Elisabeth Charlotte, consort of the duke Philip of Orleans.

From a photograph published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

- The 1200 objects in the collection are thus distributed:
- 1) Pictures and engravings of almost all the Electors, beginning with Ruprecht I., of their wives, children, kin and of other princely lines, partly by Kranach, by van der Werff, Seekatz and Rottmann.
 - 2) The same of renowned savants, generals and statesmen.

Heidelberg.

- 3) Views of the town and castle of Heidelberg.
- 4) Documents, manuscripts, autographs of Melanchthon, Elisabeth Charlotte etc., the first print of Heidelberg (1485—1528) and the celebrated Heidelberg Catechism.



Sophia, Daughter of the Winter-King, great-grand daughter of Maria Stuart. Mother of king George I. of England, great-grand-mother of Frederick the Great.

From a photograph published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

- 5) Above 2000 coins, amongst these 73 of gold and one stamped by Louis XIV. with the inscription „Heidelberg deleta“.
- 6) Weapons, utensils, a collection of Porcelain of Frankental make.
- 7) Stone monuments from the Roman Period or of the Heidelberg castle.

To the south of the Otto-Heinrichsbau we see the **Ludwigsbau** erected in the year 1524, which with its domestic offices reaches to the Ruprechtsbau and includes almost a quarter of the whole castle-yard. The founder of it is Ludwig V., the builder of the great fortifications, already mentioned. The plain building three stories high, reached originally to nearly the middle of the Otto-Heinrichsbau; now it ends with the little octagon tower, the gothic door of which forms the entrance. Above this door is a well preserved coat of arms with the date of the erection: 1524. A winding staircase in the tower leads to the upper apartments, which formerly, as well as those in the tower, served as dwellings. Joining the Ludwigsbau to the south and east are the offices, belonging to the same, which are easily to be recognised, the kitchen by its large fireplace and high chimney, the bakehouse with its enormous hearth, with its appurtenances, which are in tolerable preservation and are now used as dwellings. West of these offices is the **Soldatenbau** (barracks), under which at the north-west corner we observe a small projection, supported by 4 pillars and 2 half pillars, leaning against the wall, under which is to be seen a well 16,2 m deep hewn out in the granite and now partly filled up with rubbish. The four pillars had been brought home by Ludwig V. from the ruins of Charlemagne's palace at Ingelheim and were, according to Sebastian Münster (a native of Ingelheim) the remains of a hundred columns, the materials of which were taken from the syenite stones of the Felsenmeer on the Felsberg in the Hessian Odenwald.



Octagon tower of the Ludwigsbau.

Before we leave the castle-yard, to reach the eastside of the castle, let us notice the large fountain, the ruins of which are still to be seen in the castle-yard.

Having returned from our wanderings through the several parts of the castle to the entrance, we turn back through the



*Däger: Schloßhof
with*

Ruprechtsbau and great Watch tower.

After two heliographic pictures 30,5: 28 cm published by Edm. König, Heidelberg.



*Däger: Schloßhof
with*

Ohlo Heintichbau- and Ruprechtsbau.

After two heliographic pictures 30,5: 28 cm published by Edm. König, Heidelberg.

bridge-gate into the castle-garden, where we arrive on the left at one of the most picturesque parts of the castle-ruins, the *Gesprengte Turm* (blown-up tower), which used to have also the name of *Kraut-Turm* (gunpowder tower) because the powder was kept in it, the interior of which we can enter from the



The Gesprengte Turm (Blown-up tower).

From a photograph published by Edm. von König, Heilberg.

Ludwigsbau. This building, consisting of three compartments, was erected by Friedrich the Victorious in the middle of the 15th century and in the year 1544 joined by Ludwig V. to the big watchtower, by the high wall encircling it. In the commencement of the seventeenth century the tower was considerably fortified: Friedrich IV. giving a support to the

vaulted tower building by means of a column, vaulting the upper compartments at the same time similarly to the lower ones, and furnishing the octagon tower with a cupola-shaped roof. In the summer of 1693 the tower was blown up by the French, but its masonry 6 metres thick was so strong, that it only split, and the part, which was separated, sank down intact. The wall joining it with the great watchtower, showed less power of resistance, it was blown up at the same time and destroyed.

A path close to the castle-bridge passes the source of the lower *Princes' fountain*¹⁾ towards the foot of the ruins and from there further on through a double vault, the upper compartment of which served as an aqueduct and the lower one as casemate, and then to the Burgweg (castle-road).

Opposite to the blown up tower there is in the vault of a small house, built by Karl Philipp, the upper *Princes' fountain*, the water of which, like that of the lower *Princes' fountain*, is remarkable for its purity. The vaults opposite to the bridge-house next to the upper *Princes' fountain* served formerly as baths, coach-houses and other domestic offices.

We now advance a few steps farther from the upper *Princes' fountain* and turning a little to the left, reach the little terrace, with a spring fountain, at the back of which the lately (1899—97) rebuilt commodius Restaurant stands, with the Music-Pavilion opposite. From this place you have a full view of the east-side of the castle, the blown up tower, the Ludwigsbau with the high kitchen-chimney, the Apothekerturm (Apothecary's tower) easily known by its many windows, the eastfront of Otto-Henry's building, the Saalbau with its balcony and the octagon tower. The foundation of the **Apothecary's-Tower** accessible from the Ludwigsbau is said to have been built by Friedrich the Victorious. Friedrich the IV. at a later time, caused the upper building with many windows to be erected and placed the library in it, hence it has also the name of *Bibliothek-Turm* (library-tower). On the eastside of the underground-building on the older stonework are the arms of Friedrich II. probably placed there by this Elector. Karl Philipp having repaired the tower, which had been greatly damaged in the Orleans' war, it was inhabited till its destruction by the great fire in the year 1764.

At the foot of the Apothecary's-tower stands the *great casemate*, its corner extending towards the castle-road; and

¹⁾ After the removal of the residence to Mannheim by Karl Philipp, he and afterwards Karl Theodor caused their drinking water to be fetched from it and hence it has its name „*Fürstenbrunnen*“.

from here there passes under the castle-walls, in a southern direction to the blown up tower and to the north towards the octagon tower, the *long casemate*; both were cleared of the rubbish recently and made accessible again.

At the north end of the eastside of the castle is the **Achteckige Turm** (octagon tower), with its basement consisting of two compartments; it was probably erected at the same time as the foundation of the Apothecary and of the blown up towers for the fortification of this side of the castle. Friedrich II. caused (in 1550) the so called octagon tower with high arched windows to be erected on the round underground buildings and had a large bell placed in it, from which the tower afterwards received the name of *Glockenturm* (belfry). In the year 1608, Friedrich IV. had the upper building erected with the gallery and a domeshaped roof. By a winding staircase in the little tower built to the west, one reaches the second compartment, above which is a large hall, with an outward gallery. The French burnt the tower (in 1689) and tried in vain to blow it up. In the year 1718 it was repaired and furnished with a new roof; but again (in 1764) it became a prey to the flames, and has remained in its present condition ever since.

To the left of the restaurant a way¹⁾ leads us to the **Great Terrace**, which forms the north-part of the castle-gardens. The view from here of the castle and of the plain as far as the Haardt mountains is one of the finest which Heidelberg offers. Here we see also the beautiful monument of Heidelberg's bard *Victor von Scheffel*, who from his high pedestal overlooks the castle and town, which he celebrated in his songs.

The terrace erected by Salomon de Caus (1613—1619), is sustained by a wall, which consists of buttresses with large arched niches. In the background of the large terrace a way leads to the south-east end of the garden towards the large grotto, once the centre of many waterworks, established by de Caus. The entrance and interior of this grotto were


¹⁾ To the north of the restaurant on the way to the great terrace upon a rose bed stands the Gingobaum (*Salisburia deliantifolia*) from Japan. It belongs to the conifers, although its leaves are not needle-like, but more fan-shaped, and was celebrated by Goethe in a little poem:

Dieses Baumes Blatt, der von Osten
Meinem Garten anvertraut,
Gibt geheimen Sinn zu kosten,
Wie's den Wissenden erbaut.

English: The leaf of this tree which from the east
To my garden was entrusted;
Gives mysterious sense to taste,
As it edifies the savant.

formerly richly decorated. In a basin before the entrance lay the statue of the Rhine god, the mutilated remains of which are still to be seen. A few steps to the west a large staircase leads to the upper terrace. In the south-east corner of it was the Neptune's fountain in a niche, the walled-up entrance to which can be recognized by two pillars; in the niche stood Neptune and above the gable the monument of Friedrich V., king of Bohemia. From here a long wall



 *Panorama of Heidelberg from*
From an engraving by Höfling 31,5:104 cm

runs to the west, by the erection of which the whole terrace was gained from the hill.

Opposite the blown-up tower a foot-path ascending by steps leads us to the southern outlet of the castle garden; and then crossing the carriage-road, near the mineral-water stand, we reach a tolerably broad pathway, which brings us to the so called Friesenweg, which was constructed 1840 and named in memory of the landscape painter Ernst Fries, to whom a tablet hewn in the rock was erected. If we want

to go a shorter way we take, at the beginning of the Friesenweg, a small serpentine path branching off to the left.

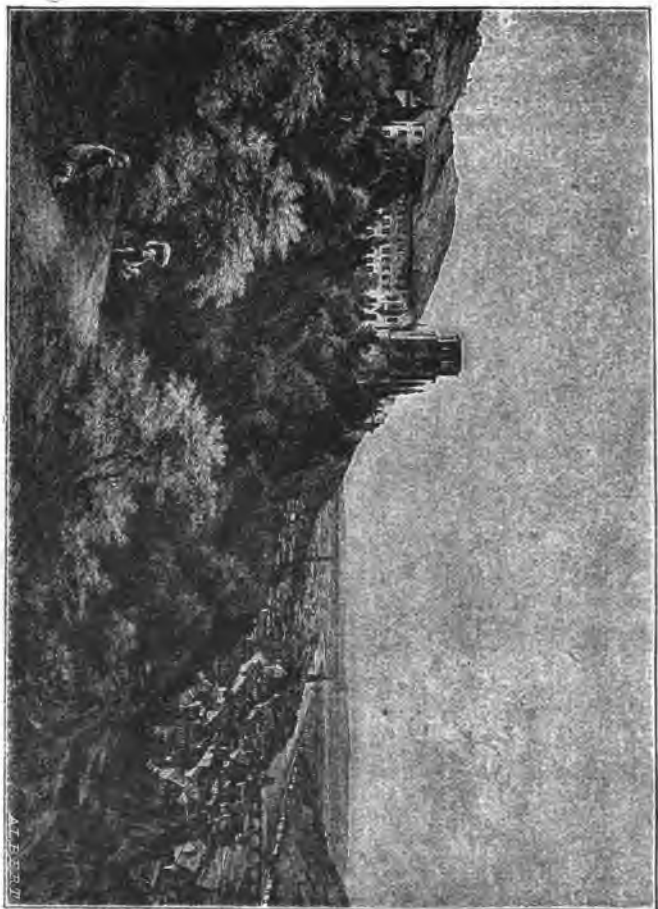
Arrived at the top, we have a most splendid view; particularly beautiful are the castle-ruins, of which you have here at the same time a birds-eye-view. On this hill stood formerly the *Upper or Old Castle*. It is an historical fact that Conrad von Hohenstaufen, brother to Friedrich Barbarossa, resided here as Count Palatine about the middle of the twelfth



the Hirschgasse.

published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

century. From that time it remained the seat of the Counts Palatine till the end of the thirteenth century. Since the construction of the larger castle it served as Arsenal and Powder-magazine, till in 1537 the lightning struck the well filled powder-magazine and blew up the castle; the explosion was so terrible, that the lower castle and the town were considerably damaged by the falling ruins and the concussion of the air. With the exception of some entrenchments, which were erected here in the 'Thirty years' war, and which have

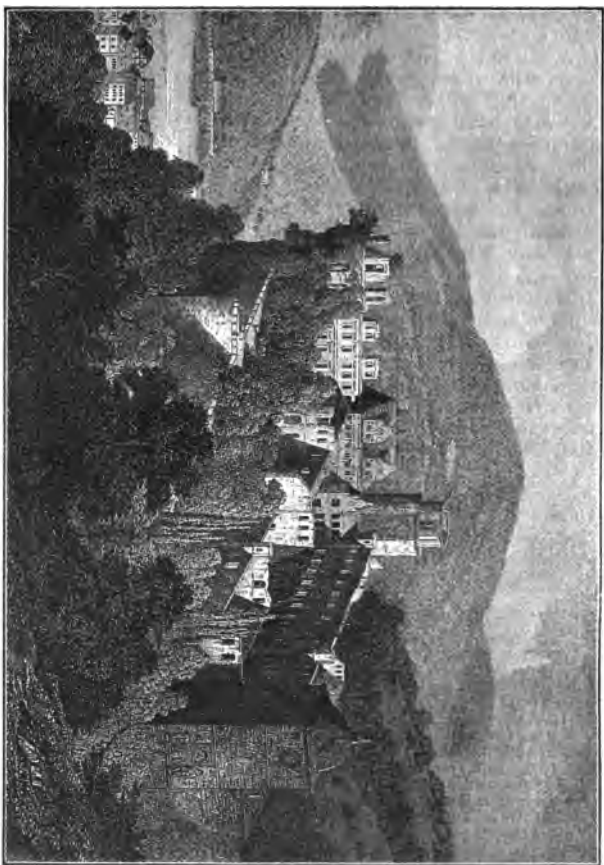


Castle and Town of Heidelberg from the Great Terrace.
From an etching by Lincke 54.5:76 published by Edm. von König. Heidelberg.

now disappeared, save a few vestiges, the place remained desolate, until (1853) the porcelain painter Wagner erected the *Molkenkur* (whey-cure) and opened an inn there, the name of which has totally superseded that of „the old castle“, which the place had borne down to modern times.

We either reach the Molkenkur by the Bergbahn or from the Peterskirche to the right up the Klingenteich. From the Molkenkur we come again to the carriage road, which a little farther on branches off; the one road to the left, leading to the *Königstuhl*¹⁾ (king's seat), with a newly built good restaurant, the other, to the right, to the *Kanzel* (pulpit), a projection erected over a stone precipice, from which we have a most beautiful view of the town and castle. Immediately below this point lies an immense block of stone, the *Riesenstein* (Giant's stone), most interesting through its balancing position, in which it is supported by a little piece of rock. From the *Kanzel* and the large quarry opposite, the carriage road leads in about 5 minutes to the *Rondell* with a belvedere. It was near this spot that the *Trutzkaiser* (Defiance to the Emperor) stood formerly, an entrenchment built by Friedrich the Victorious in his quarrel with the Emperor, which has now all disappeared, with the exception of a few ruined walls. Farther above not far from the belvedere are the remains of the *Trutzbayer* (Defiance to the Bavarians), whence a footpath leads to the *Riesenstein*. From the rondell a carriage road brings us in 40 minutes to the *Speyererhof*, so called in honour of Burgomaster Speyerer, also called „*Neuhof*“. The view from here is limited, but nevertheless the inn, from its charming position in the middle of the wood and the shady paths, which lead

¹⁾ Besides the longer but more convenient carriage road, there are several foot paths near the old castle, leading to the *Königstuhl* (526 m). In the year 1832 a tower was erected on its summit, at the entrance of which is the inscription: „For the enjoyment of beautiful nature, the Grand- duke Leopold, the inhabitants of Heidelberg and friends from far and near 1832—1834“. From the top of the tower we enjoy a most extensive view. Below extends the fertile valley of the Rhine with its towns and villages, bordered on the north by the Taunus mountains; beyond the Rhine extend the Vosges and the Haardt mountains: to the east is the Odenwald with the *Bergstrasse* (mountain road), and to the south-east are the Suabian mountains, which towards the south join the Black Forest and the mountains of Baden-Baden. With a glass in clear weather the top of the Strassburg Cathedral may be easily recognised. The name of the *Königstuhl* is very old. Since 1815, when the emperors Francis of Austria and Alexander of Russia visited it, it has been the wish of many, to call it *Kaiserstuhl* (emperor's seat); but in vain. At the *Königstuhl*-Restaurant refreshment of all kinds and good quality may be had. Close by stands the newly built *Sternwarte* (observatory). Downwards from the tower a road leads through romantic scenery to the *Felsenmeer* and thence to the *Wolfsbrunnen*.



The Castle from the Friesenweg.
Out of the collection: Picturesque views of Heidelberg published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

to it from the Molkenkur and the Klingenteich, is the principal object of many a walk. From the NeuhoF a road to the west leads us through the valley „Drei Tröge“ (three troughs) in half an hour to the new Cemetery, opened in the year 1844, and from there in 10 minutes to the Railway Station.

From the Rondell a path descending towards the west brings us to the left, by the so called Sensenried to the highroad near the station and to the right, by way of the Wolfsschlucht to the Anlage (promenade). Ascending from the Rondell, we reach in half an hour the summit of the *Gaisberg*, where the Heidelberg Schloßverein instigated by its president, Councillor Mays, has erected a tower on account of the beautiful view.

We have returned from our wanderings through the castle and the Molkenkur to our starting point, and will now give our attention to the environs.





Excursions to the Environs of Heidelberg.¹⁾



Setting out from the Karlstor (Charles' gate) along the Neckar we arrive at the **Wolfsbrunnen** (wolf's well) in an hour, by taking the road to the right, near the Hausacker and passing the Reservoir, or along the highroad under the viaduct; we can also visit near the house No. 36 by a footpath, leading up the hill, the interesting granite rock „*Teufelskanzel*“ (devil's pulpit). Far more pleasant and more frequented however is the route from the castle garden. A footpath leads from the great terrace to the Schloß-Hotel (Castle hotel) and from there to the Hotel Bellevue. We follow the carriage road on the right and come in about 25 minutes to a projection from the mountain, provided with seats called „*Thibauts Ruhe*“ or „*die schöne Aussicht*“ (beautiful view), from which we have a beautiful prospect of the Neckar-valley, the village of Ziegelhausen, the valley of Peterstal and Stift Neuburg. About ten minutes farther the road separates, and in a few steps we arrive at the **Wolfsbrunnen**²⁾, which is built in the style of a Swiss cottage, and has growing close beside it an ancient lime tree. Formerly an electoral hunting lodge stood here, in the place of which a restaurant is erected. For a long time trout have been bred in the various ponds. In 1873 the water of the **Wolfsbrunnen** was brought down, to supply the town of Heidelberg, the latter having pur-

¹⁾ Everywhere on roads and footpaths Sign-posts are to be found.

²⁾ The **Wolfsbrunnen** owes its name to the legend, that Jetta the wife of the Frankish prince Anthysus, who in consequence of the prophecy, that the Palatinate would become a mighty state, acquired the fame of being a sorceress, had been torn to pieces at the well by wolves.

chased this estate, which was formerly a Grand-ducal domain, for 108 000 M. (£ 5400). Paths indicated by fingerposts lead westwards to the Castle and Molkenkur, to the latter also across the Felsenmeer (sea of rocks) past the Rindenhäuschen and past the Bismarckhöhe to the Königstuhl. We can also reach the Wolfsbrunnen by rail, if we take the local train, getting out at the Jägerhaus and walking up the valley, or we can ride to the Schlierbach station (with a good inn) and reach the Wolfsbrunnen by a nice path through the woods in 20 minutes.

From the Wolfsbrunnen we follow the way down to the Neckar, crossing with the ferry to the **Stift Neuburg**. This charming estate with the tasteful arrangement of its gardens was originally a Monastery; afterwards it was transformed into a convent by Palsgrave Conrad, the first abess of which was Conrad's eldest daughter Kunigunda. In the 16th century the convent was suppressed and added to the electoral domains. In the year 1709 elector Johann Wilhelm presented the Jesuits with it, after whose expulsion it came into the hands of the Lazarists; it is now the private property of Baron Bernus, whose mother inherited it from her aunt Frau Schlosser. To the south-east of this estate is the **Stiftsmühle** (convent's mill), where refreshments of every description can be had.

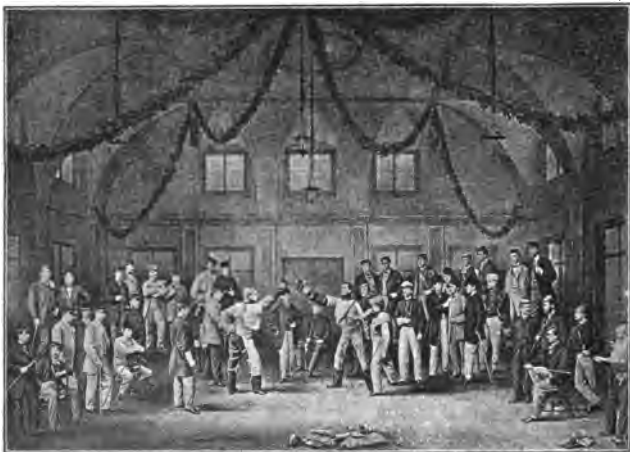
On our way back to the town we pass the Haarlass, now a tannery. From the Heiligenberg¹⁾ (saints mountain) we have a magnificent and most extensive view of the Königstuhl, the Molkenkur, the castle, the town and the plain. Among



The Königstuhl.

¹⁾ From the Hirschgasse several roads indicated by fingerposts lead to the summit of the mountain (896 m high). In the time of the Romans on the top of it (Mons Pirus) there was a temple of Mithras. In place of the heathenish buildings convents and churches in honour of St. Michael on the upper and St. Stephen on the lower fore-spur of the hill, both belonging to the Abbey of Lorsch, were afterwards erected. The two churches were built inside a double ringwall in the third century. With the abbey of Lorsch all its branch convents also fell into decay, so that of the chapel of St. Michael

the chesnut-trees near to the stone-quarry, a path to the right leads up in a few minutes to the Bismarck-Tower erected by the Heidelberg students to the memory of the great Chancellor. A beautiful view of Castle, Town, and plain rewards the Visitor for the slight exertion of the ascent. At the west end the Philosophenweg leads past the Philosophenhöhe (Philosopher's heights) (Restaurant), from which we see the mountains of Baden-Baden with the black forest, down to Neuenheim.



Duel in the Hirschgasse.

From an engraving, published by Edm. v. König, Heidelberg.

Besides the excursions, already mentioned, there are a great many others in the immediate environs of Heidelberg:

but little remains, and of the church of St. Stephen but a single vestige is left to be seen. In this vicinity is a cistern, called „the Heidenloch“ (heathen's cave). The foundations of the first have in recent times been exavated at the expense of the government.

A scientific examination and description is given by Schleuning in the work: „Die Michaelsbasilika auf dem heiligen Berge.“ Near the latter in 1885 a stately belvedere has been erected. From the top of the mountain a path leads from the declivity through the Siebenmühlental (seven mills valley) to Handschuhsheim.

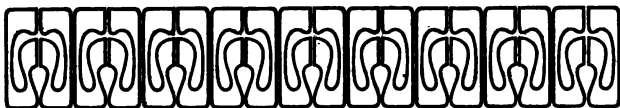
for instance through the Klingenteich, past the waterfall to the Molkenkur and thence by way of the Felsenmeer to the Wolfsbrunnen, or from the station past the new cemetery to the Speyerer Hof. Everywhere are fingerposts. For the beautiful excursions in the Neckar-valley, Schlierbach, Kümmeibacherhof, Neckargemünd, Dilsberg and Neckarsteinach see page 66: „The Neckar-valley.“ Of other excursions are to be mentioned: the *Kohlhof*¹⁾ to be reached in an hour and a half by the carriage road through the Klingenteich. Ten minutes south of the Kohlhofhotel upon the summit of the hill is a belvedere tower, „*Posselts Lust*“, erected by means of a bequest of Dr. Louis Posselt, alderman. A little farther a pleasant path through the wood leads to the Königstuhl and the so-called „*Plättelweg*“. A charming shady path takes us from the Kohlhof in an hour and a half to Neckargemünd. Below the buildings of the inn the path crosses the meadow, past the cherry trees, to the wood; here we leave the path leading to the Rofsbrunnen and proceed to the right down to the Michaelsbrunnen. Crossing the trout-stream, we follow the broad road as far as the large white stone, which indicates the way to Hilsbach, then turn to the left towards the little finger post, which points one way to Schlierbach and the other to the right to Neckargemünd, we follow this new road, till the Schiefshaus becomes visible. From this point paths descend to the railway station and to the high road leading to the town of Neckargemünd.

On the other side of the Neckar the following excursions are to be recommended to good pedestrians: Heidelberg-Ziegelhausen-Schönau-Neckarsteinach. Along the Hochstrasse to the Weissenstein (white stone), then through the valley of Schriesheim to a village, bearing the same name or by Wilhelmsfeld to Heiligkreuzsteinach and Schönau.

Schönau. (Inn: Löwe) in the woody mountain, reached in two hours by way of Ziegelhausen on the highroad, or of Neckarsteinach and the Steinachtal. In Schönau there was once a magnificent monastery, deserted in consequence of the reformation, whereupon (in 1562) protestant Wallons settled there. Of the convent-buildings nothing is left but the chapter house, which is now used as a protestant church.

¹⁾ A health resort with a good Hotel, which is much frequented during the Summer months. From the Molkenkurstation of the Bergbahn omnibuses run every hour.





The Neckar Valley.



If we compare the Neckar Valley with that of the Rhine, we must grant, that the aspect of the former is not so wildly romantic, as that of the latter, nevertheless we must claim for the Neckar Valley the more charming rounded outlines, more pleasing to the eye, because the hills are richly wooded.

Already on leaving the town beyond the Karlstorstation stately granite rocks delight our eyes. Entering the train at the main station, we come through a tunnel beneath the castle to the (2,3 km)¹⁾ *Karlstorstation*. If one lives in the eastern part of the town, it is better to take the tram and enter the train at the latter station. Passing opposite the *Hirschgasse* and *Stift Neuburg*, we come to (5,5 km) *Schlierbach* station, opposite which lies *Ziegelhausen*, where the garden of the *Adler* (pension), adjoining the Neckar, invites us to rest, and behind which the charming valley of *Peters-tal* invites us to a walk. From *Schlierbach* a beautiful walk through the woods brings us to the *Kümmelbacherhof*; we go 100 steps from the station along the railroad, past the graveyard, then upwards; at the edge of the wood we take the path to our left, which at the beginning offers a view of the *Neckartal*, then through the woods. If we go to the right and follow the carriage-road, we come to the shelter-hut, from which we go away to the left. From *Schlierbach* we come to (9,6 km) *Neckargemünd*; before reaching the latter, we have by means of a curve, which the railway makes with the Neckar, a beautiful view of *Neckargemünd* lying between the Neckar and the *Elsenz* with the *Dilsberg* behind it, and if we can catch the favourable moment, we see on the right

¹⁾ 1 km = Kilometer = 0,6 engl. statute miles.

hand upon the hill the *Kümmelbacherhof*, being on account of its beautiful view and fine air, a favoured resort of the Heidelberg people and health resort for Mannheim, Karlsruhe and Heidelberg.

Neckargemünd (Pfalz, Hirsch; griechische Weinstube [Greek wine rooms] „Zur Stadt Athen“) is also a health resort. 4,1 km east of Neckargemünd is situated on a truncated cone the *Dilsberg*, formerly a fortress, which Tilly besieged (in 1722) without success and which the Swedes took (in 1633). In 1799 the French tried to take it, but in vain. At the end of the last and the beginning of this century the Dilsberg served as state prison. From the remaining tower of the ruins, which have been pulled down 1826, we have an open view over the heights of the Odenwald and its southern spurs and of the lower valley of the Neckar. A footpath leads us in ten minutes in a northern direction through the forest to the ferry of Neckarsteinach.

From Neckargemünd the train passes first over the Elsenz and then over the Neckar, which it follows for some time, then passing through the hill, on which the ruins of several old Castles are situated to (13,9 km) Neckarsteinach (Harfe, Hirsch, Schwalbennest). Just above the little town we come to the *Mittelburg* (middle castle), which has been restored and is inhabited by its owner „Baron von Dorth“. Wandering westward, we come to the *Vorderburg* (fore castle), called also the Landschadenburg, which was destroyed in the 14th century; thence we come to the *Hinterburg* (back-castle), of which nothing, but a four cornered tower (Roman?), with double wall round it, is left. Furthest west and highest is the *Schadeck*¹⁾ (*Schwalbennest*, *Rabenschlofs*)²⁾, which seems to be attached to the rock like a swallow's nest. These four castles belonged to the Barons of Stainach, of whom one, Pleikart von Stainach, a very rapacious knight, adopted the name of Landschaden³⁾ von Stainach. The family was extinguished with Friedrich Landschaden von Stainach (in 1643).

The church in Neckarsteinach contains paintings on glass and old tombstones, one of which bears the date of 1869. By the railroad we go on to (20 km) *Hirschhorn* (Naturalist, Erbach-Fürstenauehof) overlooked by a castle, beneath which there was formerly a Carmelite convent, the chapel of which,

¹⁾ Schadeck = harmful corner.

²⁾ Rabenschlofs = castle of the ravens.

³⁾ Landschaden = one who harms the country.



The Schaubenstein (swallow's nest) with Neckarsteinach.
From a lithography published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

built in 1511, with tombstones of the knights of Hirschhorn, is well preserved. Obliquely opposite going up the Neckar we see the *Ersheimer Kapelle*, built in 1517, containing also tombstones of the knights of Hirschhorn, the interior of which was restored a few years ago. From Hirschhorn we pass through several tunnels (one of which, that through the Feuerberg, is 910 m long) over the Gammels- and Itterbach to (28,5 km) *Eberbach* (Krone or Post; Leininger Hof; Grüner Baum; Bahnhof-Restaurations; Restaurations Schmidt), a nicely situated little town, from whence a railroad goes through the beautiful Ittertäl to *Erbach* (with castle and remarkable collection of mediæval armour and antique objects of art) and thence to Darmstadt.

The *Katzenbuckel*, the direct distance of which is 4,5 km, is 9 km distant near Dielbach. Although it may be seen from all the high points of the northern mountains of Baden and the Odenwald, it only offers a limited view, because the neighbouring hills are almost just as high. Going on by the Railway we see 4,7 km above Eberbach on the left shore of the Neckar the ruins of *Stolzeneck*, devastated by the peasants in the sixteenth century.

(36,5 km) *Zwingenberg* (Schiff; Anker) overlooked by the castle of Zwingenberg, a hunting lodge belonging to the Grandduke of Baden, which lies 70 m above the village and which was well repaired and preserved and is inhabited by a forester (Forstmeister). It is considered a jewel of mediæval architecture. 4 km farther we come to

(40,5 km) *Neckargerach* (Krone; Grüner Baum), opposite to which on the left shore of the Neckar almost hidden in the woods lies the *Minneburg*, about the foundation of which at the time of the crusades a nice legend is told. A hermit was living there at the beginning of the past century, who had laid out agreeable pleasure grounds, which time has devastated. Having passed (40,3 km) *Binau*, the castle of which is remarkable for its many windows and passing the ruins of the former stronghold *Dauchstein*, we come to

(51,3 km) *Neckarelz* (Kling; Hirsch), a junction of several railways, opposite to which lies at an elevation of 109 m Netzburg (formerly Hohenroth), which is the property and residence of the counts of Leiningen.

From Neckarelz, where the valley widens, passing to *Hochhausen* lying on the left shore of the Neckar, with an old church worth being visited, in which is the *Nothburga* Denkmal, and farther upwards in the rocks on the Neckar the cave of Nothburga, we come to *Neckarzimmern*. Above this village we see the oldest ruins of the Neckar Valley, the

Hornberg celebrated as a favourite residence and the deathplace of *Goetz von Berlichingen*¹⁾, offering a beautiful panorama up the Neckar, as far as Wimpfen. There is in a comparatively new building, besides a collection of weapons, a suit of armour of Goetz, a library and a gallery of the ancestors of the barons of Gemmingen, the present owners of the castle, who caused a beautiful Gothic chapel to be erected there and whose castle lies now at the foot of the old castle-hill. We next come to

(60,6 km) *Gundelsheim* (Prinz Karl, Loewe), which is overlooked by the castle *Hornegg* formerly used as a Brewery and now a much frequented neuropathic establishment. Opposite to the Hornegg on the left side of the Neckar, about 2 km distant from it, is the *Guttenberg*, a castle belonging to the family Gemmingen, who reside here. About one km to the west of Gundelsheim we see the *Michelskapelle* just above the *Himmelreich* (kingdom of heaven), known for its excellent wine.

Now we pass by (65,2 km) *Offenau* (saltworks) and *Jagstfeld* (saltworks, salt-baths and railway-junction) to

(69,4 km) *Wimpfen* (Mathildenbad; Ritter; Hotel Hammer), where we enjoy a charming view from the Mathildenbad down the Neckar as far as Hornberg, up the Neckar as far as Massenbach (above Heilbronn) and over the table land opposite Wimpfen. There are to be seen at Wimpfen (*Cornelia* of the Romans) remains of Roman architecture (square tower).

If we descend the hill, we come, passing by the beautiful saltworks „*Ludwigshall*“ to Wimpfen im Tal (in the valley), where a beautiful Gothic church (1278) with imposing porch strikes our eyes. Quite near is the battle field of the encounter between Tilly and Margrave Friedrich von Baden, where according to the legend (1622) 400 burghers of Pforzheim with their Burgomaster died the death of heroes²⁾.

Returning to Jagstfeld, we come by (75,4 km) Neckarsulm to

(81,3 km) *Heilbronn*. On visiting the most interesting places, our way leads us along the Bahnhofstrasse over the new iron bridge to the Town-hall Square, at the southwestern corner of which the house of the former imperial bailiff

¹⁾ Goetz von Berlichingen died according to Goethe's drama in the Götzenturm in Heilbronn, which statement is inaccurate.

²⁾ If we go by rail over Neckargemünd, Meckesheim, Sinsheim and Rappenau (saltworks and saltbaths) to Wimpfen and take there a boat (or send one by the steamtug to Wimpfen) and let ourselves drift down the river, this makes a pleasant tour of two days.

(Home of Käthchen von Heilbronn) stands; in this bailiff's house Charles V. passed a night; on the northside is the town-hall, in the southeastern corner the very remarkable church of St. Kilian. Besides are worth seeing the synagogue on the Allee, the „Deutschhaus“ and in the Allerheiligengasse the tower, in which Gøtz von Berlichingen was imprisoned for a short time, „the Gøtzenturm“. 7 km to the east of Heilbronn, on the way by rail to Hall, lies

Weinsberg, the home of the two poets Justinus Kerner and his son Theobald, in whose garden is the Geisterturm (tower of ghosts), in which Lenau wrote his „Faust“ and in which count Helfenstein was imprisoned before being put to death in the Peasant Rebellion. Weinsberg owes its celebrity to the ruins of *Weibertreu* (faithfulness of women), of which a legend relates, that Konrad III. in besieging it (1140) granted free retreat to the women, allowing them moreover, to take with them their most valuable possessions, and so they carried out their husbands on their backs¹⁾ (Ballad of Bürger). Less happy were the inhabitants during the Peasant rebellion, when 70 were killed, and the castle was entirely devastated. The æolian harps placed there by J. Kerner tend to put us in a melancholy frame of mind.

¹⁾ Kerner made this deed famous by the following song:

Von mancher edlen Burg in Deutschlands Gauen
Versanken längst in Nacht die letzten Trümmer,
Auch Barbarossas Burg erblickt ihr nimmer,
Kahl steht der Berg, auf dem sie war zu schauen,
Zu Staub verweht, was Stolz und Herrschsucht bauen;
Was Treu' und Liebe bauen, dauert immer.
Seht Weinsbergs Burg! wie glänzt in neuem Schimmer
Dies Mal der Lieb' und Treue deutscher Frauen.

Engl.: Of many a noble castle in German lands long ago have sunk down into the night the last fragments. Even Barbarossa's castle you can no more behold, bare stands the hill, on which it was to be seen. That, which pride and domineering passion build, turns to dust. What faith and love do build, will last for ever. Look there at Weinsberg's castle, how it shines, in splendour new, this monument of love and faith of German women.





Excursions to Schwetzingen, Speyer and Mannheim.



Schwetzingen is situated about $9\frac{1}{2}$ km¹⁾ to the southwest of Heidelberg. It can be reached by rail in 20 minutes. Its castle gardens are celebrated and were laid out originally under Karl Theodor, after the model of Versailles. Two hours are required, to wander through this splendid Park, with its magnificent trees, in order to see all, that is worth seeing. A guide is not necessary. You go through the principal entrance, straight up to the basin with the large fountain, where the bard *Arion* rides on the dolphin. From here on turning to the right we reach the English park and the statue of *Galatea* in Carrara marble by Crepello, one of the chief masterpieces of art in the garden; the fair daughter of *Nereus* stands gracefully on a rock, which rises out of the basin, she has just emerged from her bath. Charming foot-paths lead us to the god of the woods „*Pan*“, seated on a rock, the work of Lamine. In a westerly direction we come first to a handsome group „children playing with a goat“; then to the Temple of *Apollo* supported by 12 Ionic columns, in the middle of which stands the marble statue of *Apollo* with the lyre, by Verschaffelt. At the foot of the temple are two water nymphs by the same sculptor, pouring water out of an urn, which then flows from basin to basin. The six sphinxes at the foot of the temple are said to represent ladies of Karl Theodor's court. North from the *Apollo* temple we pass a boar attacked by hounds and come to the *Roman Bath* (entrance 40 Pf.) and to the basin with birds

1) $9\frac{1}{2}$ km = 5,7 engl. miles.

ejecting water from their beaks. Then going along the northern avenue we come to the **Temple of Botany**. Opposite to the entrance is a female figure by Carabelli, holding in her hand a scroll dedicated to the system of plants of Charles Linnæus. Above four altars are the portraits of Linnæus, Tournefort, Plinius and Theophrastus. A few steps farther only, and we reach the ruins of the **Roman Aqueduct**; the water rushes from a reservoir above; from the tower there is a beautiful view over the country. Behind the temple of Botany a path to the left leads us to an avenue along the lake, where we see the statues of the Rhine and Danube; at the south end of it we come to the **Temple of Mercury** and near by it to the **Mosque** (entrance 40 Pf.), from the summits of which we have an extensive view. This splendid temple with forecourt is constructed in the pure style of Eastern architecture. We then visit the **Temple of Minerva**, the goddess of arts and sciences; above the entrance of the temple supported by Corinthian columns, stands Minerva in a chariot; she is receiving the plan of the garden for her approval; this statue is in stone by Link; in the interior is the goddess, clad in armour, in marble by Crepello; finally we visit the two water spitting stags.

It remains still to visit the tombs of J. P. Hebel and K. F. Schimper with their busts (key at the town hall). We may refresh ourselves either in the Hirsch, Erbprinz, Hassler or the Goldne Adler.

Now we take the Heidelberg-Schwetzingen-Speyer railway line and go on to

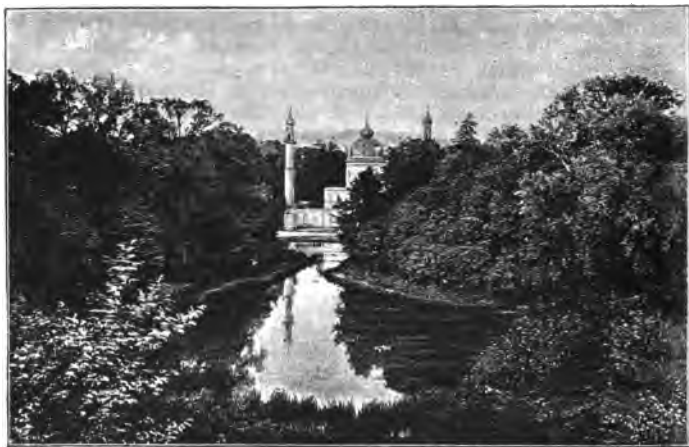
Speyer, where we leave the train at the Rhine-station. A few minutes' walk brings us to the **Cathedral**, founded by the emperor Conrad II. (1080) and finished by Henry III. and IV., devastated in 1689 and 1693 by the mercenaries of the most Christian king Louis XIV. of France, destroyed once more by the troops of the French revolution (1794) and restored by the aid of kings Ludwig I. and Max Joseph of Bavaria (1845—1860).

The building is a basilica in simple Roman style. The interior is decorated by frescoes by Schraudolph and the statues of *Rudolph von Habsburg* by Schwanthaler executed in Tyrolese marble and *Adolph von Nassau* by Ohnmacht in sandstone. The Cathedral contains the tombs of eight German emperors and four empresses. Near to the cathedral is the former graveyard, now transformed into a promenade, in which we can see the Oelberg (olive mount), a memorial of the passion, much damaged by the French, but latterly restored. Before the Cathedral we see the *Domnapf* (bowl

of the cathedral), an immense dish of sandstone, out of which the drink of honour was formerly drunk to every bishop after having sworn to uphold the rights of the town.

Remarkable are besides near the protestant church the remains of the imperial palace in which 29 diets were held the „*Retscher*“ and the remains of a high square tower the „Altpörtel“ (alta porta).

Hotels in Speyer: Wittelsbacher Hof or Post (Sick); Rheinischer Hof (Schultz); Pfälzer Hof (Bregenzer).



The Mosque in Schwetzingen as seen from the lake.

From a photograph published by Edm. von König, Heidelberg.

In $\frac{1}{2}$ hour the train brings us from Heidelberg to Mannheim on the Rhine not far from the mouth of the Neckar (Hotels: Pfälzer Hof; Deutscher Hof; Kaiserhof; Hotel national; Egly; Lehn; Hotel Landsberg; König von Portugal; Neckartal).

(Restaurants: Café zur Oper; Goldner Stern; Café français; Café métropole; Café Victoria [Letsch]; Wiener Café central; Scheffelech; Ballhaus; Restaurant in the Stadtpark.)

Mannheim was founded in 1606 by the Elector Friedrich IV. The Elector Karl Philipp having made it (1720)

his residence, it gained some signification by the splendour of the court, but when Karl Theodor (1777) mounted the Bavarian throne and removed to Munich, it lost it again, but as soon as in the middle of the past century the merchants of Mannheim became aware of the advantageous situation and the importance of the place, it grew from 20 000 to over 100 000 inhabitants and became one of the first commercial towns of Germany. The city is divided into blocks, which were hitherto signed by letters and numbers only, but now the streets begin to bear names as well.

The castle is a large building in the French style of the 18th century. There are in the castle a picture gallery, a collection of natural history objects (on Sunday and Wednesday from 11—1 free, at other times 1 M. admission) and also a collection of antiquities (on Sunday from 11—1 and 2—4 free). In front of the castle stands the Monument of the Emperor William I., erected in 1896.

The church of the Jesuits is built in an ornate style and has a dome. The Schillerplatz before the theatre is ornamented by the statues of Schiller, Iffland and Dalberg. Remarkable are the synagogue and the new bridge over the Neckar. The dramatic and operatic performances are considered to be amongst the best in Germany.





The Bergstrasse.

The road, which runs along the foot of the western outrunners of the Odenwald, to Weinheim and Darmstadt, is called the Bergstrasse and furnishes a most charming excursion during the time of the blossoming of the fruit-trees. A steam tram runs along this road, as far as Weinheim.

Arriving at **Neuenhelm** (Schiff and Krone, both with gardens, from the former a beautiful view of the castle) which lies directly on the right shore of the Neckar and belongs to Heidelberg since January the 1st 1891 and which is already mentioned in the eighth century in documents of Lorsch, we soon come to

(1,7 km) **Handschuhshelm** (Traube, Adler, Ochsen and Bach-Lenz) on the western declivity of the Heiligenberg. Before we leave the village, we see to the right hand of the high road the ruins of the castle of the noble family of Handschuhsheim, who were subject to the abbey of Lorsch and thence held their lands in fief. The village of Handschuhsheim did not belong to them but to the lords of Schaumburg near Dossenheim. The last descendant of the lords of Handschuhsheim fell in a duel with Frederic of Hirschhorn (1600) on the market-place at Heidelberg and the lands of the lords passed by marriage to the barons of Helmstatt. There were two strongholds, of which the one has entirely disappeared except the foundations, and the other was devastated in the Thirty years' and the Orleans' wars. Opposite it there is a small but nice little castle built by the electoral colonel Strup (1609). From Handschuhsheim a pleasant road leads us up through the Siebenmühlental (valley of the seven

milla); on the right is the Heiligenberg and on the left the Oelberg.

(7,8 km) **Schriesheim** (Deutscher Kaiser, Adler, Pfalz, Deutscher Hof). To the east of Schriesheim the Oelberg rises to a height of 451 m; the most picturesque ruins of the *Strahlenburg* stand on its western declivity, and from them we have a very extensive view. A good road leads us through the delightful valley of Schriesheim to the Schriesheimer Hof, to the Steinachtal, Schoenau and Neckarsteinach. We pass the villages Leutershausen, Großsachsen and Lützel-sachsen on our way to

(18 km) **Weinheim** (Pfälzer Hof, Adler, Karlsberg, Vier Jahreszeiten), a busy little manufacturing town. Steam tram to Mannheim and Heidelberg. Weinheim is nicely situated at the foot of the Wagenberg and overlooked by the ruins of the *Windeck*, which has been already mentioned in the annals of history of the twelfth century. Buildings worth seeing are the Deutsche Ordenshaus (now court house), the modern Gothic towers of the Roman catholic church and the castle of the family von Berkheim. The objects of two beautiful excursions are the Birkenauer Tal, watered by the sparkling little brook Weschnitz and the Gornheimer Tal, through which the Grundelbach flows, which both exhibit romantic landscapes. We go past Hemsbach and Laudenbach to

(28,3 km) **Heppenheim** (Halbmond) with a church, built by Charlemagne, with a monumental stone in the wall of the steeple. Heppenheim is surmounted by the Starkenburg, which, built by the abbey of Lorsch (1046), was taken by the Swedes in the 30 years' war and besieged in vain (1674) by Turenne. It gives its name to the Hessian province Starkenburg.

(33,3 km) **Bensheim** (Deutsches Haus, Traube, Bahnhof-Hotel). A good but dusty road leads us by way of Schönberg (castle of Erbach-Schönberg), Reichenbach (Felsenmeer), Gadenheim (mines) to Lindenfels with old ruins and a most splendid view over the table-land.

5 km west of Bensheim is the village *Lorsch* with the ruins of the Lorsch Abbey, founded in the 8th century and once one of the mightiest abbeys of Germany, with the tombs of two German kings and of a queen. (Siegfried and Chrimhild are said also to be buried here.)

(35,4 km) **Auerbach** (Krone). High up on a steep woody hill are nicely situated the ruins of the *Auerbacher Schloss* (350 m), from which we enjoy a delightful view over the Rhine plain, and whence a shady road leads through the woods

along the south-eastern declivity of the Melibocus in an hour and a half to the Felsberg. In about 20 minutes in an easterly direction we reach the *Fürstenlager*, a hunting lodge of the Grandduke of Hesse, by the side of which is a chalybeate spring.

(38 km) **Zwingenberg** (Loewe), near which the Alsbacher Schlofs is situated, and from whence we can reach the top of the Melibocus (519 m) in an hour and a quarter.

(42 km) **Bickenbach**. 2 km to the east is the charming health-resort *Jugenheim* (Krone, Alexanderbad, Post, Bellevue). Passing, by roads through the park, the ruins of a convent and the Centlinde (lime-tree), the spot of a court of penal judicature, we come to the castle Heiligenberg, belonging to prince Ludwig of Battenberg, from where paths leading up hill, take us in an hour and a half to the Felsberg (*Försterhaus* and *Hotel Haberkorn*), whence we enjoy a delightful prospect over the table-land as far as *Lindenfels*. Five minutes from the *Försterhaus* we come to the *Altarstein*, a large cubic rock of Syenite. A great many such rocks are scattered about along-side of and above one another and form the so-called *Felsenmeer*, and on going 5 minutes farther we come to the *Riesensäule*, a column, which is 9,25 m long and 1—1½ m thick and has a cut 0,04 m deep in the middle.

We can return either by *Reichenbach*, *Schönberg* and *Bensheim* or by the *Auerbacher Schlofs* and *Auerbach* or by *Jugenheim* and *Bickenbach*. From *Bickenbach* we come by *Eberstadt* and *Bessungen* to

Darmstadt (55 km) and

Frankfurt (82,5 km).





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*: Obliquely printed referring to history of the town and the castle. —
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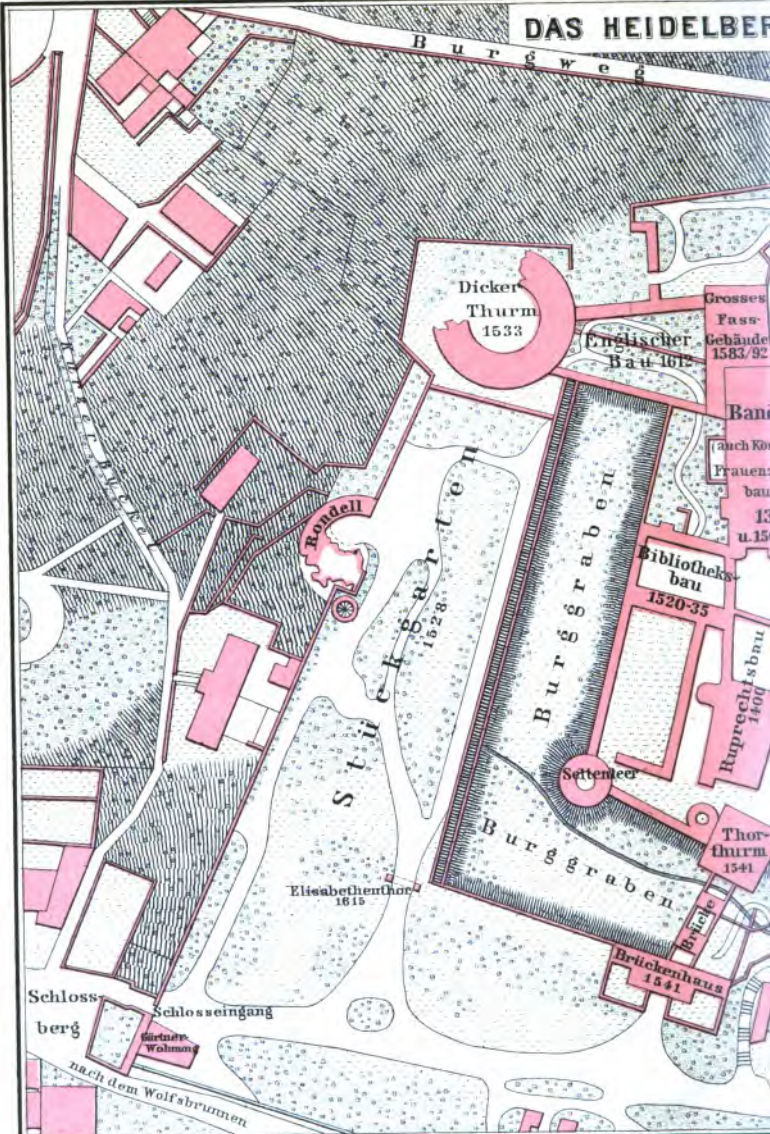
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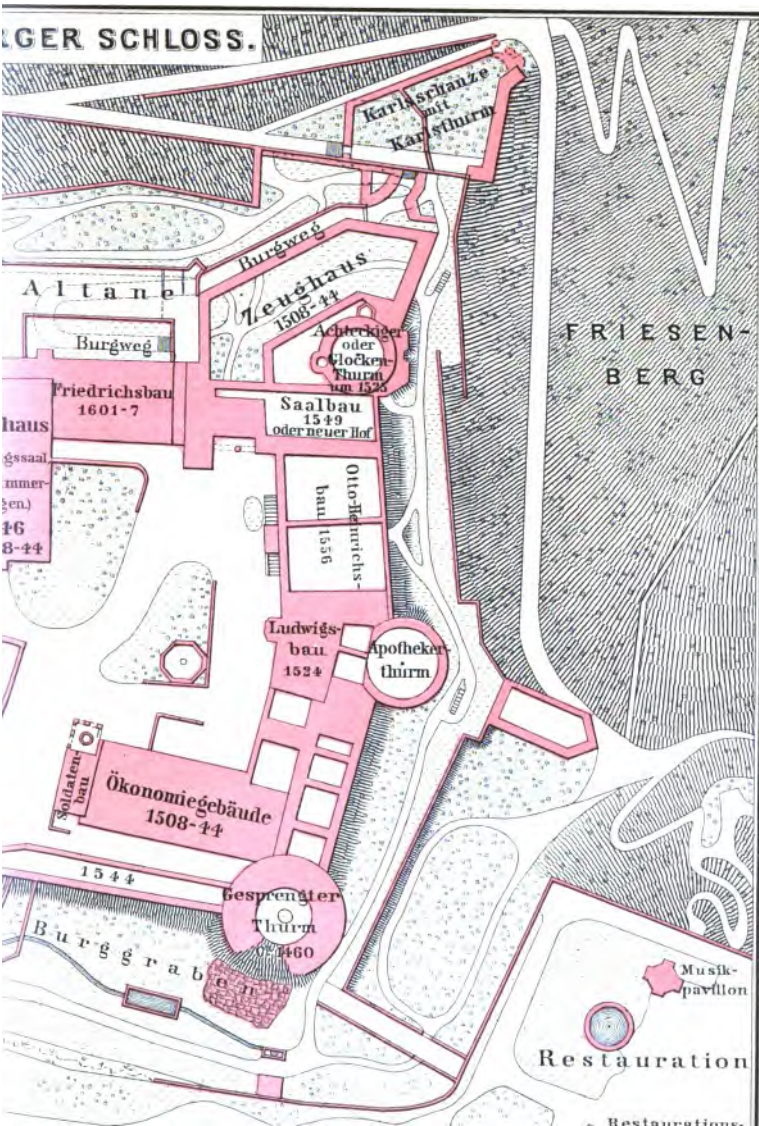
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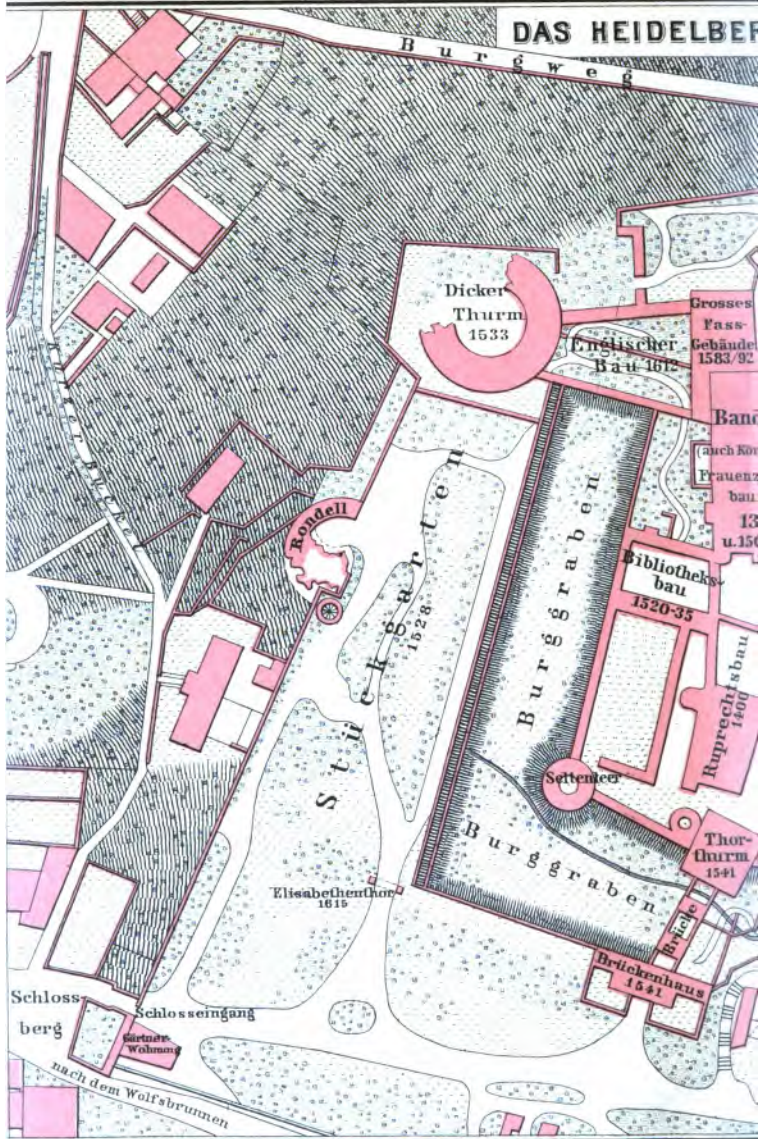


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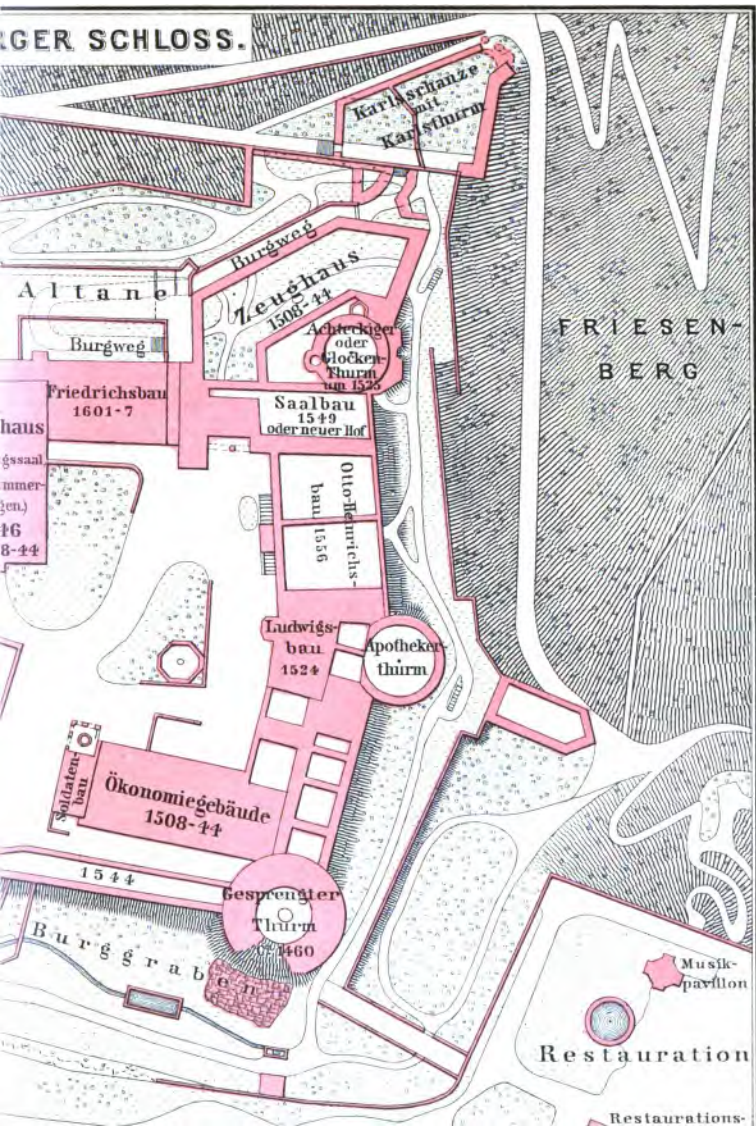


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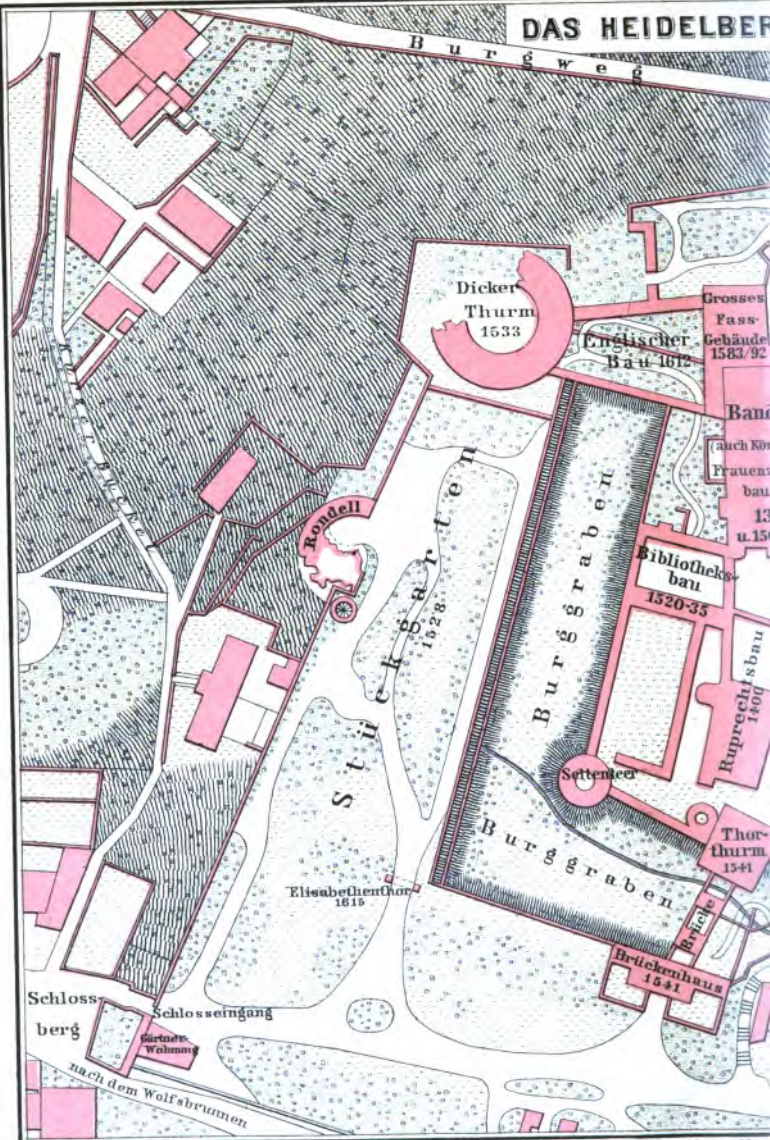
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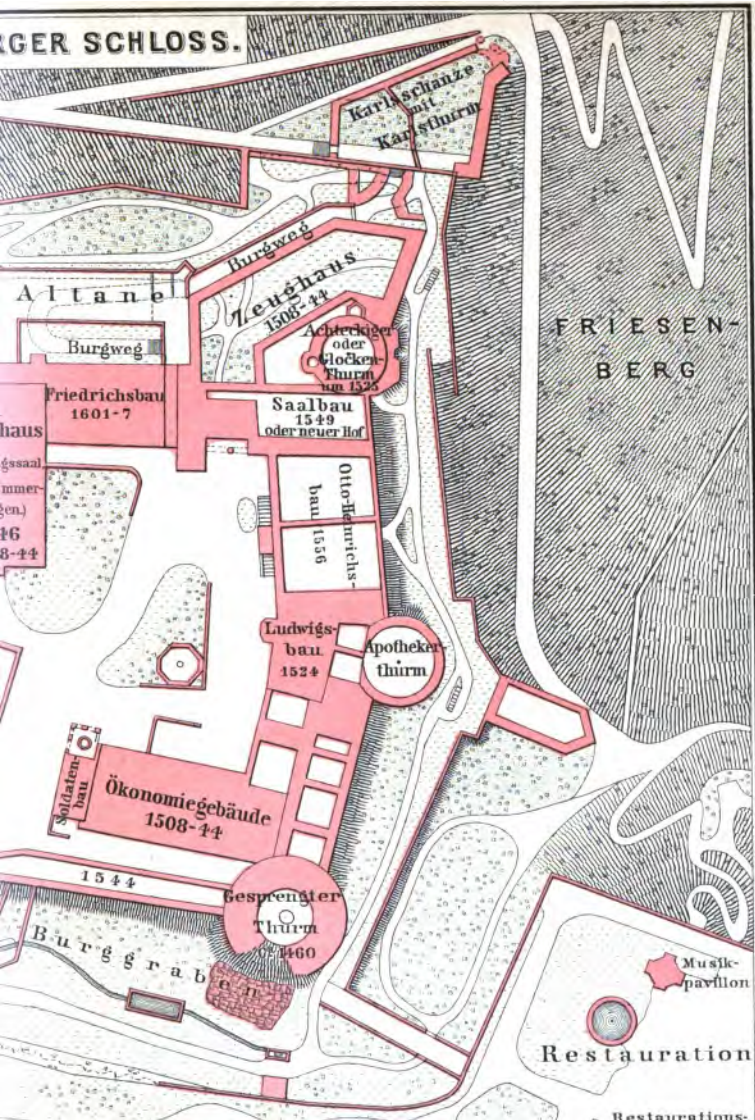
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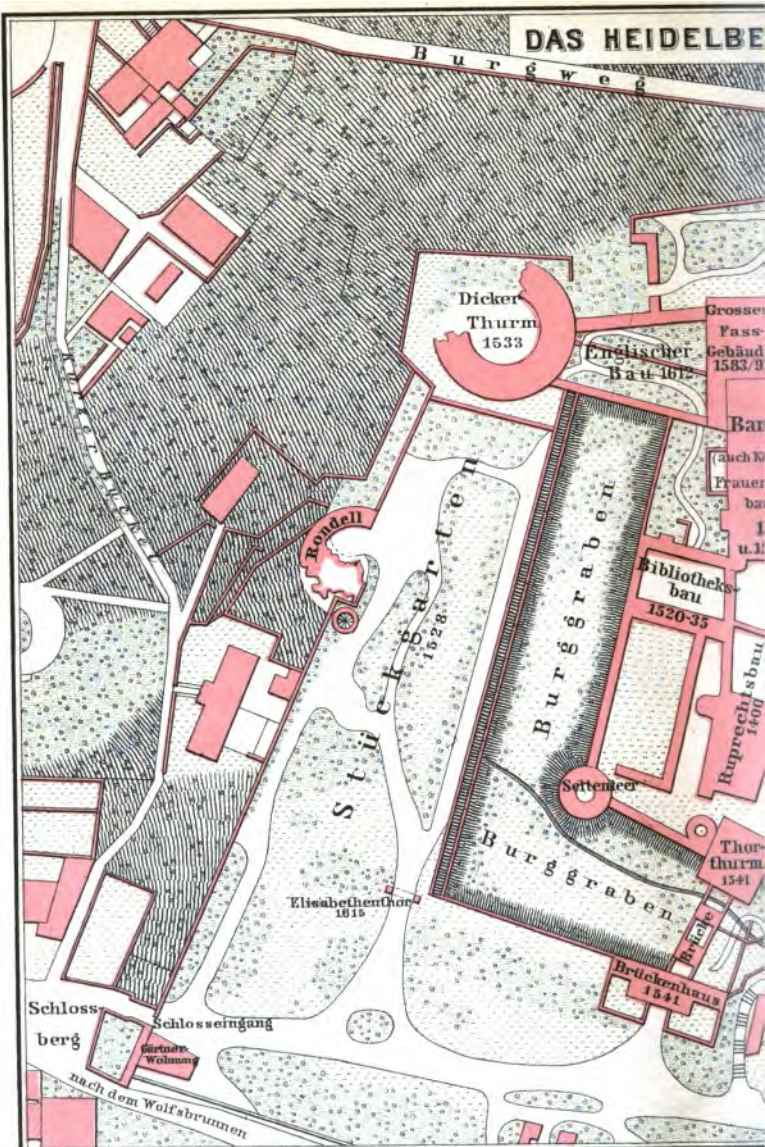
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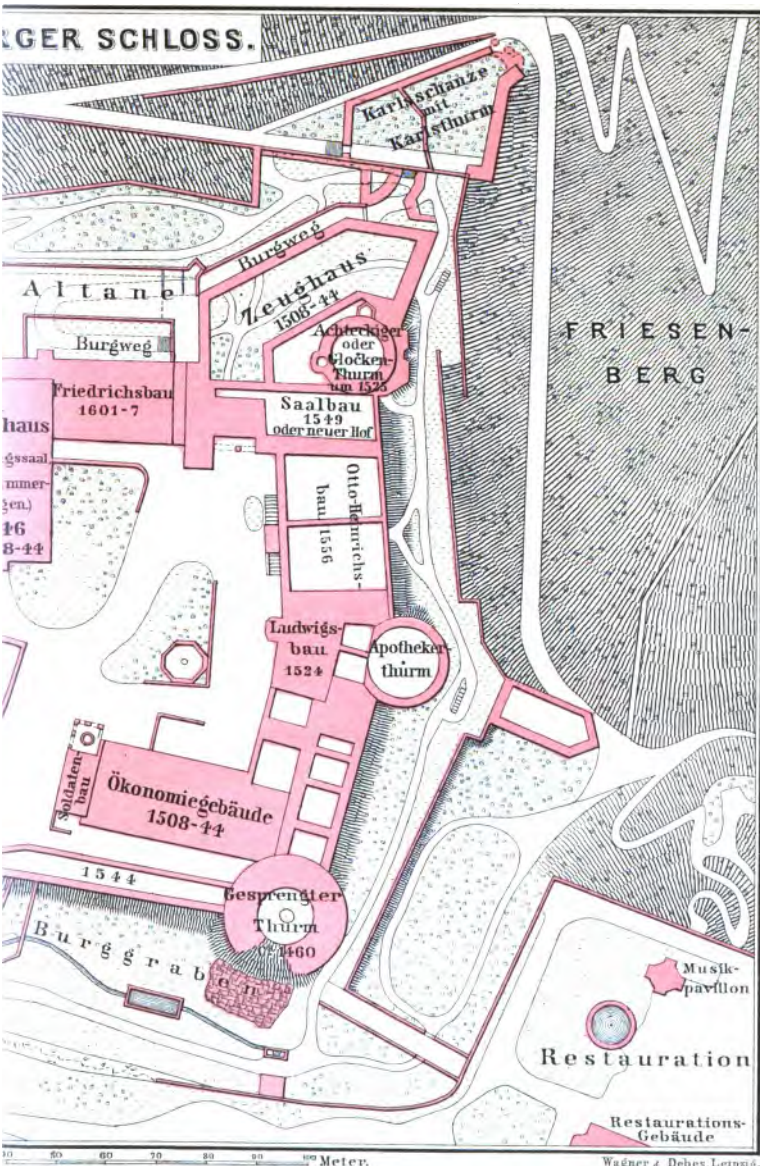


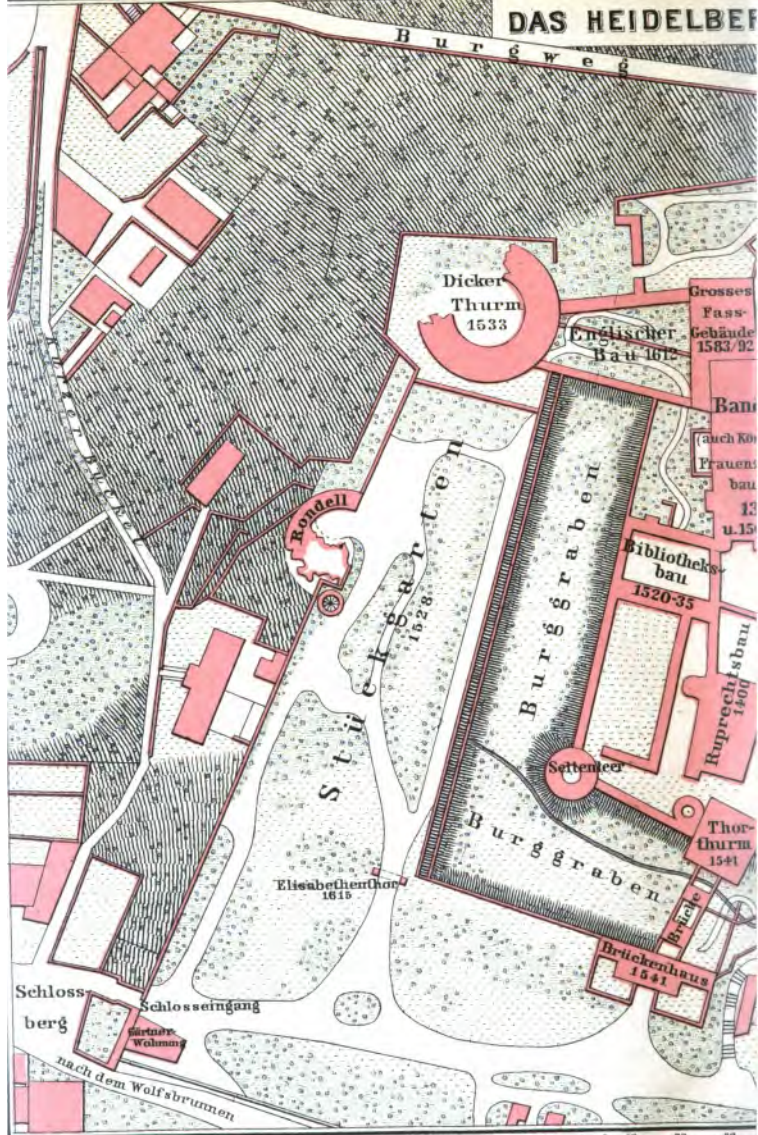
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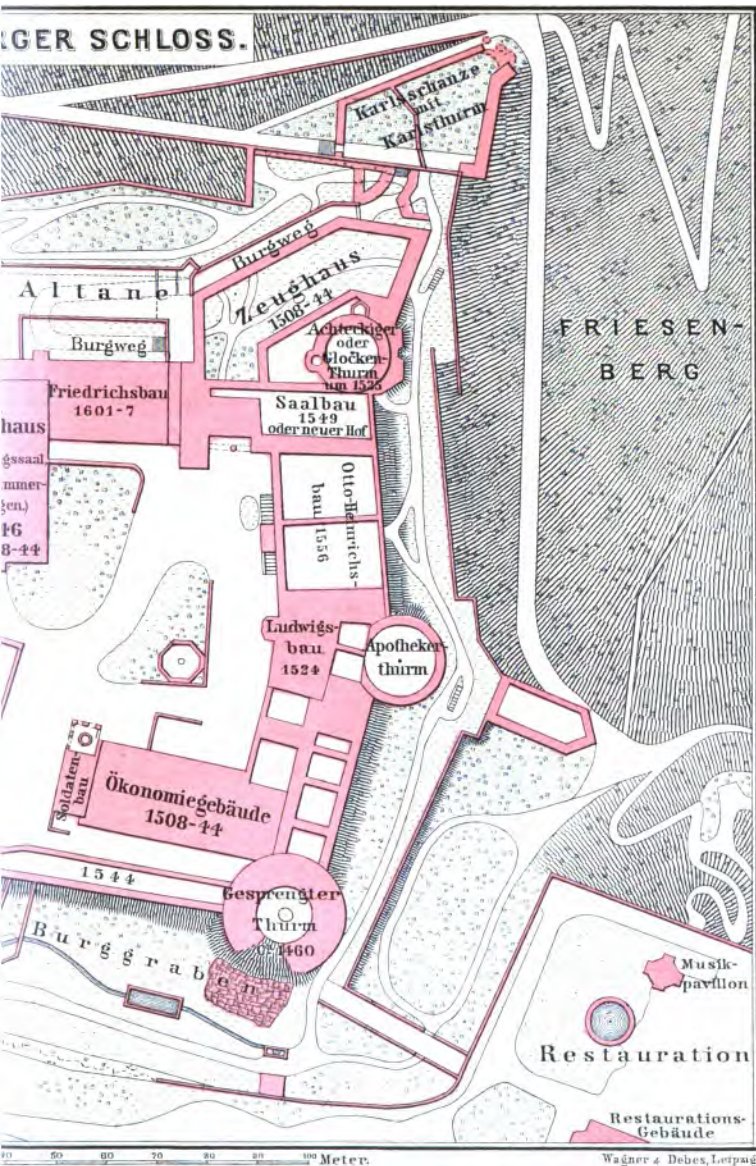


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